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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 57

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

| | |
|--|----|
| International Seminar on Reunification Held in Geneva (KCNA, various dates) | 1 |
| Attendees, Agenda | |
| Secretary General's Report | |
| Romanian Delegate's Speech | |
| Other Speeches | |
| Resolution Adopted | |
| Declaration of Geneva Liaison Meeting | |
| Japanese Women's Rally Supports Korean Reunification (KCNA, 5, 6 Dec 79) | 9 |
| Meeting Agenda | |
| Japanese Women's Appeal | |
| Ohira To Discuss Korean Problem With Chinese (HAPTONG, 5 Dec 79) | 12 |
| Official of Reunification Group Supports DPRK Stance (KCNA, 1 Dec 79) | 13 |
| World Media Note 9 November 'NODONG SINMUN' Editorial (KCNA, 3 Dec 79) | 14 |
| Chairwoman of Democratic Union of Korean Women Speaks in Japan (KCNA, 3 Dec 79) | 16 |
| Japanese Parliamentarian Delivers Report at Tokyo Women's Meeting (KCNA, 3 Dec 79) | 18 |

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Briefs

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Ohira's Statement on Korea | 21 |
| Yun Po-son's Remark | 21 |
| Yugoslavian Support for Reunification | 22 |
| AAPSO Support for DPRK Proposals | 22 |
| Korea Dialog | 22 |

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

| | |
|---|----|
| Responses to Lifting of Emergency Decree No 9 (Various sources, 8, 9 Dec 79) | 23 |
|---|----|

'KOREA TIMES' Reaction, Editorial
Japanese Foreign Ministry's Reaction

| | |
|---|----|
| Military Academy Cadets Want Democratic Leader (TONGA ILBO, 16 Nov 79) | 26 |
|---|----|

Briefs

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Arrest of 100 Christians | 27 |
| Choe Meets Sociologists | 27 |

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Briefs

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| US-ROK Military Exercise | 28 |
|--------------------------|----|

ECONOMY

| | |
|--|----|
| Economic Planning Board Sets 1980 General Economic Program (THE KOREA TIMES, 17, 18 Nov 79) | 29 |
|--|----|

Economic Guidelines
Editorial on Guidelines, Editorial

Briefs

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Electrification Projects | 33 |
| Oil Firm Profits | 33 |
| Investments for Electrical Power | 34 |
| Economic Growth Rate | 34 |

FOREIGN RELATIONS

| | |
|---|----|
| Moscow To Allow ROK Olympic Supporters To Come to Games (HAPTONG, 30 Nov 79) | 35 |
|---|----|

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Briefs

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Relations With PRC | 36 |
| Visit to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait | 36 |

FOREIGN TRADE

| | |
|--|----|
| Korean-FRG Business Groups Promote Economic Cooperation (HARTON, 28 Nov 79) | 37 |
|--|----|

Briefs

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Expanded European, Mideast Markets | 38 |
| Trade With France | 38 |
| Taiwan-ROK Economic Meeting | 39 |
| Foreign Investments in ROK | 39 |

BIOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|----|
| Background of Yi Si-yong (WEHRTECHNIK, Nov 79) | 40 |
|---|----|

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

| | |
|---|----|
| Kim Il-song Expresses Views on Economy, Chuche, Reunification (Kim Il-song Interview; KOREA TODAY, Oct 79) | 42 |
| 'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for August 1979 (Editorial Report) | 48 |
| League of Socialist Working Youth Plenum Held (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 3 Dec 79) | 59 |
| November 'KULLOJA' Table of Contents Announced (NODONG SINMUN, 5 Nov 79) | 61 |

ECONOMY

| | |
|--|----|
| Scientific Farming Produces Good Harvest This Year (THE PYONGYANG TIMES, 13 Oct 79) | 62 |
| Kim Il-song Congratulates Farm Youth Work Teams for Rich Crops (KCNA, 3 Dec 79) | 65 |

CONTENTS (Continued)

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Farmers Get Year-End Shares in Grain, Cash Distribution (KCNA, 30 Nov, 3 Dec 79) | 67 |
| At Farm No 7 | |
| Cooperative Distributes Income | |
| Foreign Diplomats Watch Distribution | |
| Capital Construction Reported in Successful Progress (KCNA, 29 Nov 79) | 69 |
| Cement Output Increased in First Ten Months of 1979 (KCNA, 1 Dec 79) | 70 |
| Briefs | |
| Another Belt Conveyor | 71 |
| Automatic Unloader | 71 |
| Korean Credit Functionaries | 71 |
| Economic Delegation to GDR | 72 |
| Income Distribution | 72 |
| Chemical Industry Contributions | 72 |
| FOREIGN RELATIONS | |
| Briefs | |
| Delegation Return From Bulgaria, Romania | 73 |
| Hungarian Envoy | 73 |
| Party Delegation to Bulgaria | 73 |
| Guyanese Prime Minister | 73 |
| Message to Angola | 74 |
| Meeting With Togolese President | 74 |
| FOREIGN TRADE | |
| Briefs | |
| Steel Export to Japan | 75 |
| MEDIA AND THE ARTS | |
| Newspapers Mark Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work Publication (KCNA, 4 Dec 79) | 76 |
| Briefs | |
| Book on Kim Il-song Published | 78 |
| INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY | |
| Briefs | |
| Independence Day of Barbados | 79 |

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

BIOGRAPHICS

Kim Sang-yon Awarded Gold Medal for His Agricultural
Research

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES, 3 Nov 79)

80

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON REUNIFICATION HELD IN GENEVA

Attendees, Agenda

SK071124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)--An international seminar on the reunification of Korea and human rights in South Korea was held in Geneva between November 8 and 9 under the joint sponsorship of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, according to a report. The seminar was attended by noted lawyers, historians and public and political figures from 24 countries and six international organizations. Among them were Italian lawyer Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; lawyer Stanley Faulkner, member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; Makoto Ichigawa, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Japanese lawyer Kazuyoshi Saito, vice-chairman of the International Lawyers' Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; Dennis Cavanan, member of the House of Commons from the Labour Party and member of its Foreign Relations Committee of Britain; Bodil Bosenup, member of the European Parliament and member of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Giancarlo Codrignani, chairman of the Italian branch of the Lelio Basso International Organisation for Rights and Liberation of People and member of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy; Urban Karlsson, international secretary of the left party-communists of Sweden; Heinrich Durmeier, member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and chairman of the Austrian Association of Democratic Jurists; Guy Rajaonson, counsellor of the Malagasy president; Professor C. Sanchez Reyes, rector of the Economy College of Madrid, Spain; Bubi Ajam, delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Nicolae Dreyfus, general secretary of the French Democratic Lawyers' Association; Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Lawyers' Committee for democracy and human rights in South Korea and dean of the law faculty of the Nice University; Victor

Revan, professor in history at a Canadian university; professor in history Dmitri Priemski, delegate of the Soviet Jurists Association; Dr Teodor Melescanu, delegate of the Jurists Association of Romania; Torstein Engelskjøn, chairman of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea; Tauno Huotari, lecturer of the historical archives at the University of Helsinki; George Pattas, delegate of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement; B. C. Gupta, editor of the Indian journal "Social Look"; professor and doctor Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Austrian committee for supporting Korea's reunification; Ina Sansone, secretary general of the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; Guy Dupre, deputy secretary general of the permanent secretariat of the International Liaison Committee; Carillo, delegate of the World Peace Council, and delegates from Belgium, Libya, Somalia, Senegal and Peru.

Also present were R. Dafflon, mayor of Geneva; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the workers party of Switzerland; Eduard Hafner, general secretary of the Swiss progressive organizations; Dario Ghisletta, member of the political bureau and deputy general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; and other public and political figures of Switzerland and diplomatic envoys and correspondents of various countries in Geneva.

The following agenda items were discussed at the seminar:

1. "On the illegality of the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and the division of Korea."
2. "On the violation of human rights in the economic domain of South Korea and the realization of democratization of society."
3. "National reunification is the legitimate right of the Korean people."

After an opening address was made by Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee, mayor of Geneva R. Dafflon, deputy general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party Dario Ghisletta and general secretary of the Swiss progressive organizations Eduard Hafner made congratulatory speeches at the seminar.

Reports on the first, second and third agenda items were made at the seminar respectively by Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, Henrich Durmeier, member of the executive committee of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and chairman of the Austrian Association of Democratic Jurists, and Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee, and speeches were made by delegates of various countries.

A final resolution and "white paper on the social and economic problems of South Korea" were adopted at the seminar.

Secretary General's Report

SK101200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--Jean Dory, secretary general of the permanent secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report titled "On the Summing Up of the Activities of the Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee in 1979 and tasks for 1980" at the executive committee meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Geneva between November 9 and 10, according to a report.

Pointing to the North-South dialogue early this year, the report said: 1,200 functions were held early this year in over 100 countries in support of the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the reunification of the fatherland dated January 23. Many countries issued statements and held meetings to denounce the military exercises of South Korea and the United States. The month of anti-U.S. joint struggle from June 25 to July 27 was a period during which solidarity was strongly expressed, 710 functions were organized in demand of reunification and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. Noteworthy is it that even various organisations of the United States sponsored activities in New York.

In some countries heads of state and cabinet ministers directed petition activities, and members of parliament and mayors also took the initiative. Today 70 countries have committees for supporting Korea's reunification. In some countries there are regional and local committees. As a result, there are a total of 97 committees in 11 countries in Asia and Australia. There are 26 committees in 24 countries of Africa, 27 committees in 15 countries of Europe and 20 committees in 86 countries of Latin America.

The first and foremost task of the national committees is to mobilize all forces who value peace and national reunification in the realisation of the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The number of collected signatures and their quality prove that supporters to the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea are increasing in number and have opened an expanded arena of activities.

We have now to go over to a new stage, for this we should discuss an action programme. The programme we should deliberate has two aspects. First, we should take proper initiatives to widen the scope of our activities, win new forces and rouse public opinion on the Korean question. Second, we will propose to the national committees and executive committees to conduct negotiations and actions so that voices of solidarity may be lifted up and obstacles lying on the road to reunification be removed.

After this meeting our work will become brisk and this programme will be our charter of action for next year.

Romanian Delegate's Speech

SK101117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--Dr Teodor Melescanu, delegate of the Jurists Association of Romania, speaking at the International Seminar on the Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea held in Geneva, said:

In analysing the situation in Korea, the Romanian jurists start from the fact that the United States does not respect two basic principles of international law. One of them is the principle of the people's right to self-determination and another is the principle of noninterference in others' internal affairs.

We think that it is illegal in the legal point of view and impermissible in the political point of view and in view of human rights for the United States to wantonly violate these basic principles of international law in Korea.

This is why the Romanian people and government have always invariably supported all the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The jurists of our country, the entire Romanian people and our state highly estimate and actively support the consistent constructive initiatives and correct policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the lawful and vital desire of the Korean nation, put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the party and the state.

We stress that the initiatives of the DPRK are aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world and removing the danger of military conflicts which would entail irrevocable consequences.

Therefore, I assure all the delegates present here of the determination of Romania to support as ever the efforts of the Korean nation to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, its lawful and vital national desire.

Other Speeches

SK100358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries and delegates of international organizations took the floor at the International Seminar on the Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea held in Geneva, according to a report.

Nicolae Dreyfus, general secretary of the French Democratic Lawyers' Association, said:

Oppressive machines highly perfected and densely linked together for the suppression of all opposition forces have been fabricated in South Korea and the targets of suppression are the intellectuals, students, women, religious men, and so forth. No one is excluded.

He went on: All democratic rights, the rights to existence, working, education, etc, should be guaranteed to the South Korean people. The withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons and the removal of the U.S. military bases from South Korea are indispensable to the realization of our cause.

Giancarlo Codrignani, chairman of the Italian branch of the Lelio Bassi International Organization for Rights and Liberation of People and member of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, said: Today the United States is trampling upon the human rights in South Korea. They are violating the human rights, while pretending to bring "democratic changes." There is no change in actuality.

Noting that the Korean question poses today as the most important one among all questions arising in the world, he stressed: All of us should contribute to the solution of this question, whether they are politicians or lawyers.

Professor and Doctor Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Austrian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, said: We should persuade our governments and representatives at the United Nations to make all the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. The U.S. Government should immediately respond to a negotiation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the signing of a peace agreement. The freedom of the democratic parties and their representatives should be guaranteed in South Korea.

Victor Revan, professor in history at a Canadian university, said: It is the main point of our activities to widely explain and propagandize the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Reunification of Korea. If we do not have a clear idea of the independent stand taken by the DPRK in the international arena, we cannot support the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising day by day in the world, particularly in Europe, the speaker declared.

Urban Karlsson, international secretary of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, noted: Today when the U.S. imperialists keep occupying the southern half of Korea and interfere in all spheres of the South Korean people's life, what is important above all is to develop the protest movement against the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and provide the South Korean people opportunities of deciding their destiny for themselves.

Makoto Ichikawa, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and advisor to the general Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said: The situation created in South Korea by furious anti-"government" demonstrations and killing of Pak Chong-hui is a result of the ill-advised Korean policy of the United States and Japan and its responsibility rests with the two governments which have thrown a huge amount of funds and loans into South Korea and destroyed the people's life thereby supporting the South Korean "government" only. It is important to sharpen vigilance and further strengthen support to Korean reunification based on the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, because diplomatic maneuvers aimed at "two Koreas" are foreseen.

Dennis Cavanan, member of the British House of Commons from the Labour Party and member of its foreign relations committee, said: President Kim Il-song stressed many a time the necessity of peaceful reunification. The people of the north and south of Korea feel the necessity of the reunification in their life and in their families.

The Korean nation is not a nation which has ever invaded another country, but is a nation which fought against occupationists. So, I think that we should swear our all out efforts for the work of Korean reunification, irrespective of our nationality.

Guy Rajonson, councillor of the Malagasy president, said: The Korean question is one fundamentally different from the German question. Being a homogeneous nation, the Korean nation wants to live in a unified state. If the Korean question is to be solved fairly, her reunification must be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification which President Kim Il-song rightfully advanced, reflecting the reality of Korea and the cherished desire of the Korean nation.

Resolution Adopted

SK071130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 7 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)--An International Seminar on the Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea which was held in Geneva between November 8 and 9 adopted a final resolution. Pointing to the historic foundation of Korean reunification and the illegality of the U.S. troops present in South Korea, the resolution said that Korea with a 5,000-year long history, one culture and one language and a homogeneous nation was divided for the first time after the Second World War due to the repartition of the military tasks among the allies and even after the Korean War, South Korea remains as ever under U.S. occupation.

It noted that the U.S. troops presence in South Korea is a violation of the treaties concluded between the allies and the 1953 armistice agreement and is contradictory to the U.N. resolutions.

Touching upon the economic colonisation of South Korea, the resolution said that the subjugation of South Korea has been further reinforced through the investments of foreign capital, particularly American and Japanese, which have rendered the South Korean economy totally dependent.

It noted that the foreign and multinational corporations are raking up superprofits through the harsh exploitation of cheap labour under very insufficient working conditions. Pointing to a violation of human rights in South Korea, the resolution said that the South Korean "regime" has established an extremely systematized repressive apparatus to put down all forms of opposition.

It continued: The "Yusin constitution" places all rights in the hands of the "president." The methods used, measures for the administrative internment without the limitation of duration, kidnapping of citizens residing abroad, systematic use of most diabolic tortures, "special jurisdictions" on the orders of the "power" which refuses all guarantees for the suspected, permit the repression which assumes unprecedented breadth and ferocity.

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, the resolution said: It is in accord with the fundamental principle of international law that the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently affirmed on many occasions constructive propositions for the reunification of the country by a democratic and peaceful means.

The principal obstacle to the realisation of this national aspiration lies in the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and the economic subjugation of South Korea by foreign countries. On the other hand, this aspiration which is very strongly expressed in South Korea is being stamped out by the unprecedented, violent repression.

Pointing to the present situation in South Korea, the resolution said that a solution lies in the realisation of the restoration of democracy and genuine national aspirations for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The American Government must withdraw all its troops and conventional and nuclear weapons from South Korea. The armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement by a loyal negotiation between the DPRK and the U.S.

The doctrine of "cross recognition" of "two Koreas" advocated by the United States will result in perpetuating the division of the country. It must be rejected as contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people.

South Korean society must be democratized in conformity with the demand of the South Korean people, the "Yusin constitution" and all the repressive laws should be abolished and all the political prisoners be released. The United States, Japan and South Korea must renounce an aggressive policy against the DPRK and take effective measures to remove the tension from the Korean peninsula.

Only the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of Korea will make it possible to put an end to the sufferings of the Korean people, guarantee peace in this region and eliminate the danger of world conflict.

Declaration of Geneva Liaison Meeting

SK090916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 9 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--A declaration was adopted at the meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Geneva on November 9 and 10, according to a report.

The killing of Pak Chong-hui showed that the U.S. ruling circles continue pursuing their neocolonial policy as ever, changing the rulers of South Korea, the declaration said, and continued: The United States should bear main responsibility of its own accord for the current situation for its military occupation of South Korea and political support to the successive dictators there. As for the interference of an outside force, it is none other than that of the United States, the declaration pointed out.

It further said: As everyone knows, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a number of proposals for independent and peaceful reunification and again confirmed this stand. The July 4, 1972, joint statement which was fully supported at the U.N. General Assembly (November 28, 1973) is the basis of the dialogue for bringing a just solution of the reunification question.

All the attempts for permanent division such as "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" should be rejected. The armistice agreement of 1953 should be replaced with a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

The reunification of Korea must be realised by the Korean people themselves. The democratisation of South Korean society is an essential condition for an early dialogue for the reunification of the country which would be participated in by all political forces.

The foreign troops and weapons in South Korea are a constant threat to peace in Asia and the world. Hence, we should strengthen the exchange of information and solidarity action and take important measures, while sharpening vigilance, to suit such a situation.

In conclusion, the declaration requested the national committees in all countries and all forces concerned for the Korean problem to intensify their activities to build up public opinion on the basis of the final resolution of the International Seminar on the Reunification of Korea and violation of human rights in South Korea, and the action programme adopted along with this declaration.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE WOMEN'S RALLY SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Meeting Agenda

SK060019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 5 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo December 4 (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Japanese women supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on November 28.

The meeting was attended by more than 3,000 representatives of women from Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures of Japan.

Invited to the meeting were foreign delegates who had attended the international meeting of women in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Masako Yamashita, chairman of the Japan Women's Society, made the opening address at the meeting.

Speeches were made by Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Mitsuo Tomitsuka, general secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); and Tokuma Utsunomiya, former member of the House of Representatives.

Following the speech by Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, Sumiko Shimizu, general secretary of the Japan Women Society, made a keynote report at the meeting.

The keynote report was followed by a report of critic Yoko Kitazawa on the international meeting of women in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held on November 27.

The meeting was also addressed by delegates from France and Nicaragua who had attended the international meeting of women in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Then speeches were made [words indistinct] the titles: "On Visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Importance of Korea's Reunification," "On Discrimination Against Koreans in Japan and Encroachment Upon Their Human Rights," "Appeal of the Families of Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," "Appeal From Okinawa against Okinawa-based U.S.-South Korea Joint Military Exercises and Japan-U.S.-South Korea Military Integration," and so forth.

A "resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and a switchover in the policy for fixing two Koreas" and a "resolution demanding a switchover in the policy toward Korea" were adopted at the meeting.

The meeting adopted an appeal before closing.

Japanese Women's Appeal

SK060356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo December 4 (KNS-KCNA)--An appeal was adopted at the meeting of Japanese women supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo on November 28.

The appeal said:

The U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces are persistently trying to maintain the "Pak Chong-hui system without Pak Chong-hui" and resorting to such manoeuvres as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" to fix "two Koreas" and continuously perpetrating military provocations, crying about "threat from the north."

But, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has patiently called for reunification through a dialogue, firmly and consistently adhering to the principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement, and proposed to South Korea to hold a dialogue for reunification through collaboration and unity in connection with the present situation in South Korea.

Now is the time for the North and the South of Korea to find the way to reunification by pooling their strength.

Availing ourselves of this meeting, we present here will struggle at our work sites and in our districts for the further expansion of the movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and against the "two Koreas" policy which engenders the division and military tension.

We will take the lead in the movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, discontinuation of all military exercises and radical change of the Japanese Government's policy toward Korea.

We will also strengthen solidarity with the South Korea people, especially with women who have risen in the struggle for the abolition of the "yusin system" and the establishment of a democratic government.

Let us win the right to national self-determination, human rights and peace by uniting with the world women for Japan's peace and democracy and the emancipation of women and waging the "Korea-is-one" movement for peace in Asia and the world.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OHIRA TO DISCUSS KOREAN PROBLEM WITH CHINESE

SK050244 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0236 GMT 5 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 (HAPTONG)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is to hold summit talks with Chinese Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Guofeng at the Great People's Hall in Beijing this afternoon to discuss a wide range of international issues including the Korean problem.

Prime Minister Ohira, accompanied by a 47-member entourage including Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, left here for Beijing this morning.

He is the first Japanese prime minister to visit China since the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations in 1972.

Ohira's special plane took a short-cut through South Korea's flight intelligence region, the first time for any foreign plane flying from Tokyo to Beijing, with the approval of the South Korean and Chinese governments.

During their talks, Prime Minister Ohira is expected to ask China to extend its cooperation in the efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to re-opening the dialogue between South and North Korea.

Ohira is also expected to call for China to use its influence on the North Korean authorities for a relaxation of tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The prime minister was known to convey China the South Korean desires for economic and sports exchanges with China.

Japanese Government sources predicted that China would not [rpt] not show any abrupt change in its policy toward South Korea.

But there is a possibility of China showing a flexible attitude, they added.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL OF REUNIFICATION GROUP SUPPORTS DPRK STANCE

SK010512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--Jean Dory, general secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made public a talk recently in support of the editorial of NODONG SINMUN November 9 "Let Us Find the Way Out for the Nation Through Cooperation, Solidarity and Unity," according to a report.

He said: Pak Chong-hui was killed, but the fascist "constitution" and repressive steps remain effective as ever in South Korea. And the United States keeps occupying South Korea and Korea remains divided.

The killing of the strangler of the South Korean people shows that the imperialist economic and strategic interests in this area have reached a dangerous stage of explosion, he noted, and stated: The U.S. Government is making much ado, shamelessly claiming that it would "prevent" any incidental "interference" in South Korea in an attempt to make the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea not partake in the problem of the future of the Korean nation itself.

Recalling that the DPRK, letting bygones be bygones, proposed to the companions of the South Korean dictator to come out for a dialogue, he stressed: The spirit of collaboration is essential to pave the way to reunification.

The outside forces must be checked in fishing in troubled waters, he pointed out, and emphasized:

The South Korean people should overthrow the dictatorial "system" to contribute through their struggle to the work for building a new prosperous country in the 3,000 ri land.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WORLD MEDIA NOTE 9 NOVEMBER 'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL

SK031046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The NODONG SINMUN editorial "Let Us Find the Way Out for the Nation Through Cooperation, Solidarity and Unity" is given wide publicity by mass media in various countries of the world, according to reports.

The Pakistan paper NEW TIMES November 24 printed the full text of the editorial.

The Ghanaian papers DAILY GRAPHIC November 24 and GHANA TIMES November 14 and Ghanaian Radio November 21 reported the contents of the editorial.

The Nepalese paper JANA DOOT November 15 introduced the contents of the editorial, saying that proposals advanced by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in her efforts to reunify Korea are just ones.

Other Nepalese papers NEW LIGHT and COMMONER November 14 printed detailed summaries of the editorial.

The French papers L'HUMANITE ROUGE and LE QUOTIDIEN DU PEUPLE November 13 printed detailed gists of the editorial.

The Lebanese paper AL SHARQ November 22 reported the contents of the editorial under the title "North-South Collaboration and Unity Are a Basic Guarantee for Korean Reunification."

The Malaysian papers SIN CHEW JIT POH and STRAITS TIMES November 22 introduced the contents of the editorial.

The Pakistan news agency APP November 22 reported the contents of the editorial.

The Austrian news agency APA November 10 reported the contents of the editorial under the title "Pyongyang Proposes Reopening of Dialogue."

The Togolese News Agency and the Togolese paper TOGO-PRESSE November 14 reported the contents of the editorial under the respective titles "The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea Keeps Open the Door of Dialogue" and "July 4 North-South Joint Statement Is Basic Principle of Reunification."

Tanzanian, Upper Voltese, Kabul and Guyanese radios aired the contents of the editorial.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHAIRWOMAN OF DEMOCRATIC UNION OF KOREAN WOMEN SPEAKS IN JAPAN

SK030406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, made a speech at the International Meeting of Women Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, which was held in Tokyo, Japan, on November 27.

She said:

Upholding the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the Korean people have consistently struggled to put an end to the tragedy of national division and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The killing of Pak Chong-hui was a reflection of the political and economic crisis of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, a result of the courageous national salvation struggle of the South Korean people for the right to existence, democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

But, the internal and external splittists are persistently clinging to the "two Koreas" plot and resorting to all sorts of deceptive and placatory tricks to maintain practically the "Pak system without Pak."

As the cause of national reunification is an all-nation task, a dialogue between the North and the South should be an all-nation dialogue for reflecting the general will of the whole nation.

The democratization of South Korea is a primary task for paving the way to reunification through collaboration and unity.

The "Yusin system" in South Korea must be immediately dissolved to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the democratization of South Korean society.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese authorities must no longer obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. troops must immediately quit South Korea. We will certainly achieve the country's reunification by rejecting all outside forces and materializing collaboration and unity.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN DELIVERS REPORT AT TOKYO WOMEN'S MEETING

SK030424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Sumiko Tanaka, socialist member of the Upper House of Japan, made a keynote report at the International Meeting of Women Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo on November 27, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

In the first part of the report she pointed to the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

She said: As long as the "regime is maintained under the 'Yusin system' in South Korea, it is nothing but the 'Pak Chong-hui system without Pak Chong-hui' and it may probably go further away from democracy demanded by the South Korean people."

First of all, the "emergency decrees" should be lifted, all political prisoners be released, freedom of speech, assembly and association be guaranteed, a democratic constitution be instituted and a "president" be elected in a democratic way.

Considering that the South should respond to the appeal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made in the editorial of NODONG SINMUN November 9 "Let Us Find the Way Out for the Nation Through Cooperation, Solidarity and Unity," we think now is the time for the North and the South to pool strength for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On this occasion the United States should return to the "announcement" made by Carter at the time of his presidential inauguration and withdraw its troops from South Korea, dissolve the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military system and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula.

She noted: The "doctrine of simultaneous entry into the U.N." and the "doctrine of cross recognition" are all aimed at creating "two Koreas"; they are designed to trample underfoot forever the desire of the Korean nation for reunification and increase tension in Asia.

She called upon those who love world peace to heighten vigilance under the tense international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

In the second part of the report she referred to the harsher violation of human rights and the intensified struggle for democracy in South Korea.

She said that the notorious violation of human rights and the rise of the struggle for democracy against it in South Korea created confusion within the South Korean "regime" and finally produced the case of killing of dictator Pak Chong-hui.

In the third part she dwelt on tasks for promoting the international solidarity movement in support of the struggle of the Korean people and women.

Noting that it is a pressing task to make the United States and Japan change their Korean policy based on the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military system, she said:

To make the U.S. and Japanese governments change their Korean policy, we demand as follows:

--To the U.S. Government.

- 1) Immediately withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, stop introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea and ship them out of there.
- 2) Promptly respond to the proposal of the DPRK side on holding Korea-U.S. negotiations and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.
- 3) Discontinue U.S.-South Korea joint exercises and military exercises of the U.S. forces with U.S. bases in Japan as their theatre.
- 4) Break off the U.S.-South Korea fusion and end political, military and economic interference in South Korea.
- 5) Implement the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly, respect the Korean people's right to national self-determination and refrain from obstructing North-South dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.
- 6) Stop encouraging the suppression of human rights and the fascist rule in South Korea and thoroughly probe into suspicion concerning political and financial figures who are in collusion with the "Central Intelligence Agency."

--To the Japanese Government.

- 1) Immediately dissolve the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military system and stop helping South Korea in increasing its military strength and "cooperating" with U.S.-South Korea joint exercises.
- 2) End political and economic backing to the reactionary "regime" of South Korea and support the struggle of the South Korean people against the "Yusin system" and for a democratic constitution and democratic government.
- 3) Thoroughly probe into Japan-South Korea fusion and disclose and punish irregularities.
- 4) Stop supporting the policy of suppressing human rights and put an end to the political suppression of Korean residents and South Koreans in Japan.
- 5) Force the "International League for Victory Over Communism" and the "Central Intelligence Agency," the anti-"communist" fascist forces of South Korea, to stop their activities in Japan.
- 6) Withdraw the "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung case, protest against the infringement upon Japan's sovereignty and realise the restoration of Kim Tae-chung to his former status.
- 7) Renounce the unfriendly policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and further liberalise personal, economic and cultural intercourse with the DPRK.
- 8) Ensure the rights of the Korean residents, South Koreans in Japan on an equal footing with other foreigners on the basis of the fact that it is an obligation under the international regulations on human rights.

In connection with these problems, I propose to demand the U.S. and Japanese governments in the name of the international meeting to change their policy.

I also request participants from various countries to support these demands in their respective countries and international organisations.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OHIRA'S STATEMENT ON KOREA--Tokyo, 27 Nov (HAPTONG)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today that as a member of the international community, Japan would make positive cooperation for the political and economic stability on the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia. In his first policy speech at the joint Diet session since his re-election as premier, Ohira pointed out the political and economic tension was intensified in the world community. He also said Japan would maintain friendly and cooperative relations with South Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with maintenance of Japan-U.S. friendly relations as pillar for its foreign policy. [SK280250 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0234 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK]

YUN PO-SON'S REMARK--Tokyo Nov 20 KYODO--North Korea's Radio Pyongyang Tuesday quickly reported a NEWSWEEK magazine story that former South Korean President Yun Po-son hoped to resume direct talks with North Korea to promote interchanges between the two nations in the fields of sports and cultural affairs. Quoting from the latest issue of the weekly American magazine dated November 29, the radio monitored here said Yun had also insisted in an interview by NEWSWEEK's Tokyo bureau chief Bernard Krisher that all political criminals now under detention by South Korean authorities should be released immediately. The Korean opposition leader also insisted that democratic elections should be conducted within the next four or five months under the new constitution to be promulgated in the near future, Radio Pyongyang said. The NEWSWEEK report was believed to have been quickly relayed by the official North Korean radio because it shared some points made in a November 9 editorial of the North Korean RODONG SINMUN. In the editorial, the official party organ had said North Korean leaders would be ready to cooperate with their South Korean counterparts if they abandon the political attitude they had followed so far. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 20 Nov 79 OW]

YUGOSLAVIAN SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION--Belgrade Nov 27 TANJUG-KYODO--
Yugoslavia is extending constant support to the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful re-unification of the Korean people, stated the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at his press conference here Tuesday. Answering a question about the content of President Kim Il-song's recent message to President Tito, the spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, emphasized that the president of the DPR of Korea has launched an initiative for negotiations which takes care of the historic circumstances and existing realities. Asked whether Kim Il-song asked for President Tito's engagement, the spokesman replied that the president of the DPR of Korea regularly exchanges opinions with the Yugoslav President and informs him about his initiatives and efforts. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 27 Nov 79 OW]

AAPSO SUPPORT FOR DPRK PROPOSALS--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--TASS November 29 said: The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation supported the new initiative of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation recently made public a statement, which said: Recent developments in South Korea showed that the political and economic crisis of the South Korean puppet regime is being further aggravated. Using the assassination of Pak Chong-hui, the U.S. occupationists have further tightened their control over South Korea. Under the cloak of "restoration of democracy" the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are trying to deceive public circles in order to perpetuate the division of Korea and maintain the present anti-popular "regime" in South Korea. It stressed: The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation appeals to all the democratic forces and freedom-loving forces of the world to voice active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of their country. [Text] [SK010447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK]

KOREA DIALOG--Tokyo Nov 20 KYODO--South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said Monday that there is a growing possibility for the resumption of dialogue between North and South Korea. According to Radio Seoul monitored here Monday night, Pak made the remark before a foreign affairs committee meeting of the National Assembly. He pointed to the possibility, referring to the November 9 editorial of the North Korean RODONG SINMUN in which the official party paper said Pyongyang would not care about the past and was ready to join hands with South Korean leaders if they abandon the political course they had followed so far. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 20 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RESPONSES TO LIFTING OF EMERGENCY DECREE NO 9

'KOREA TIMES' Reaction

SK090348 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 79 p 2 SK

[Editorial: "Lifting of Decree"]

[Text] Gone is the controversial presidential emergency Decree No 9, providing remarkable progress toward the normalization of the nation's democracy and enabling us to face the world and our next generations proudly and with dignity.

Prison gates have been widely opened, releasing those persons who have remained a burden upon the minds of the entire people since the oppressive measure was proclaimed by the late President Pak Chong-hui four years and seven months ago.

Upon a resolution by the cabinet Friday afternoon, newly-elected President Choe Kyu-ha proclaimed the lifting of emergency Decree No 9 as of midnight that day and the release of its violators from prison. President Choe said in a statement that the time was ripe to take such measures, now that the presidential election had been conducted through constitutional procedures and steady progress was being made in maintaining public order and achieving national development.

The presidential statement put emphasis on "national reconciliation, self-restraint and mutual trust," among the people, requesting in particular that the decree violators released from prison voluntarily participate in the constructive efforts of the people toward national development.

Prior to this government action, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a bipartisan recommendation that the government abrogate emergency measure No 9, saying that the decree needed no longer to be enforced at a time when the nation was seeking political development by revising the existing Yusin (revitalizing reforms) constitution.

The lifting of the controversial decree is regarded as the first and most gratifying measure President Choe has taken since he assumed the presidency. We may call it a milestone ensuring the proposed political development based on national reconciliation.

According to the Justice Ministry, a total of 1,370 persons were booked for violating the presidential emergency decrees during the past five-year period, with 1,059 of them detained in prison. Upon the lifting of Decree No 9 Friday, 68 violators were released--33 of them students.

Still left in prison are 114 persons charged with violating the presidential decrees and other offences, though 64 others had been freed since the presidential assassination on October 26, according to the ministry.

However, it is said that many of the released persons may still have their civil rights restricted due to their criminal records. The government is keenly urged to take succeeding measures to restore their civil rights and reinstate them in schools and offices. That will be a precondition for them to "participate voluntarily in the constructive efforts of the people" as requested by President Choe.

Proclaimed on May 13, 1975 amidst the astonishment of people at home and abroad, presidential emergency decree No 9 was primarily purported to ban criticism of the Yusin system and any debate on constitutional amendment with prohibition of news reporting or broadcasting about such actions.

It was beyond the imagination of the people that a president could prohibit them from discussing constitutional revision simply by issuing a special decree because it is basic knowledge that only the people have the right to establish the constitution, a basic law for a democratic country. It was quite natural that the decrees faced a flood of criticism from various circles that it was nothing but an awkward structure designed for longer and continuous seizure of political power. Now, history has changed, and those who participated in enacting the decrees should repent bitterly.

Some advocates of the decrees used to claim that the Indochinese debacle should be a lesson for the nation. It is nonsense, however, that the people's basic rights may be easily affected by the domestic situations of other countries. We should not forget that the old system has harmed the national morale, caused social instability, and triggered diplomatic problems with allied nations.

Anyway, Decree No 9 has been lifted, removing its gloomy curtain from the minds of the people. No such decree should take place in the country in the future. We should make the most of this miserable experience to achieve political development wisely and quickly amidst social stability based on national reconciliation.

Japanese Foreign Ministry's Reaction

SK080256 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 8 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 8 (HAPTONG)--The Japanese Foreign Ministry today welcomed the lifting of the presidential emergency Decree No 9 by new South Korean President Choe Kyu-ha, saying that South Korea has made a great stride toward political liberalization. Commenting on the release of imprisoned decree violators, the ministry hoped that South Korea will deal effectively with the problems facing the country.

The ministry also said it would closely watch political developments to be made by the Korean Government for national reconciliation.

Meanwhile the Japanese Socialist Party which has been critical of the Korean Government also welcomed the removal of the emergency decree, saying that it represented the first step toward a desirable direction.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS WANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 16 Nov 79 p 7

[Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation]

[Summary] Cadets of the Korea Military Academy generally favor democratic leaders as the ideal type of future leaders, according to a survey conducted by Professor Chong Yong-yun of the Korea Military Academy. According to his survey, 20.8 percent of the pollees preferred a purely democratic type, 33.1 percent a blend of democratic and authoritarian types, and 20.4 percent a compound type of democratic, laissez-faire, and authoritarian types.

Subjected to Professor Chong's survey were a total of 2,291 newcomers to the Academy during the 7-year period from 1972 to 1979 (except for 1978). The result of his survey was disclosed in his thesis entitled, "Ideal Leadership Revealed by Korean College Students' View on Future Education of Children."

According to this survey, cadets who favored a compromise type of democracy and laissez-faire accounted for 16.8 percent, those in favor of a blend type of laissez-faire and authoritarianism for 4.1 percent, those in favor of a laissez-faire type of 2.7 percent, and those in favor of an authoritarian type for 2.1 percent.

In the case of newcomers this year, those cadets in favor of a purely democratic type accounted for 26.5 percent, those of a compromised democratic-laissez-faire type for 21.7 percent, and those of a compromise democratic-authoritarian type for 19.6 percent.

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ARREST OF 100 CHRISTIANS--Seoul Nov 28 KYODO--About 100 Christians, many of them college students, were arrested late Tuesday night in the government's second sweeping crackdown on dissidents in four days for alleged violation of the martial law order banning unauthorized gatherings. Sources here said riot police and armed martial law command troops apprehended members of the General Confederation of South Korean Christian Student Associations when they staged a rally marking its 10th anniversary. The martial law command had refused permission to the confederation to hold the meeting. During the rally at a Christian hall in downtown Seoul, the students and workers sang hymns and patriotic songs and called for the release of two fellow Christians placed under police custody earlier Tuesday night, the sources said. On Saturday, 95 Christian activists, including Quaker leader Hahm Sok Han, were arrested following an anti-government rally here. The sources said they expected more arrests in the future because the Christian dissidents urged people to take action against the scheduled election of an interim president to succeed assassinated President Pak Chong-hui. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 28 Nov 79 OW]

CHOE MEETS SOCIOLOGISTS--Seoul, 28 Nov (HAPTONG)--Acting President Choe Kyu-ha met with representatives of 27 social science institutes including those attached to universities today and exchanged views on how to best cope with the situation caused by President Pak Chong-hui's death. Today's meeting held at the Capitol building mostly devoted to the political and economic fields with the participants offering their views and the acting president asking them to cooperate in the government's plans to tide over the present difficulties. Also present at the meeting that continued over a luncheon at the Capitol was education minister Pak Chan-hyon. Choe's spokesman said the acting president is to have a similar meeting with 12 leaders in the cultural and literary circles at his official residence late in the afternoon. [Text] [SK280255 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

US-ROK MILITARY EXERCISE--Seoul Nov 29 KYODO--A major U.S.-South Korean military exercise, initially scheduled for early December, has been postponed indefinitely, American military authorities here said Thursday. Concerned over the U.S. decision, the South Koreans expressed fear that communist North Korea and the Soviet Union might take advantage of the shift of U.S. military strength to the Middle East. They noted another U.S.-South Korean joint war game "Mag 80" announced to last from November through February has not yet started, adding that it might also be called off. Meanwhile, the martial law command issued an order banning people other than authorized persons from wearing military uniforms. The move was apparently taken to check infiltration from the north to exploit domestic crisis in the south. [Excerpts] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 29 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD SETS 1980 GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Economic Guidelines

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The government has finally decided to hold consumer and wholesale price increases to 12-15 percent during next year to sustain a stable economy, according to the Economic Planning Board yesterday.

The planning board also said that it had set the annual economic growth for next year at 8-9 percent.

Along with the announcement, the planning board yesterday introduced a general economic program for next year to the regular session of the National Assembly.

According to the program, exports will increase by 20 percent from this year to a value of \$18.6 billion, while imports are to rise by 15-19.2 percent to \$22.2-\$23 billion.

At the same time, the government has decided to increase manufacturing output by 12 percent, a substantial rise from this year aimed at preventing domestic supply shortages.

The total money supply (including savings deposits) and the narrowly-defined money supply will rise next year by 20 percent and 18-20 percent, respectively, according to the program.

The relatively slow economic growth for next year has been planned to accommodate a tight money policy, the EPB said.

Large-scale integrated agricultural development projects requiring massive investments are expected to affect growth in investment in manufacturing, according to the planning board.

The marked increase in imports reflects the unfavorable prospects for ensuring sufficient oil at reasonable prices in the wake of the recent dispute over oil supply between the United States and Iran, the EPB explained.

In a move to discourage an increase in unemployment due to trimmed economic growth next year, the government will push housing projects, which promise higher employment than other activities, the planning board said.

A total of 300,000 small houses for low-income people will be built next year, the EPB said. The figure represents a 27.7 percent rise over this year.

At the same time, investments in light industry, mass transportation and medical facilities will enjoy satisfactory growth, the planning board also said.

Such social development projects will translate into a redistribution of income among people and an employment increase, the board explained.

If the employment program works as scheduled, next year will see a decrease in the unemployment rate of 0.2 percent to 6.1 percent, or 617,000 people, the board added.

Editorial on Guidelines

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The government has announced major economic guidelines for next year with emphasis on internal economic stability rather than outward growth.

The major economic indicators in the guidelines include an annual economic growth of 8-9 percent, a rise in the total money supply including savings deposits of 20 percent and 12-15 percent increases in both consumer and wholesale prices per annum.

The figures projected including relatively slower economic growth than in past years give a strong impression that the government is determined to push all economic policies for the benefit of ordinary people's livelihood as a result of stable economic operations.

The guidelines contained in the proposal introduced to the National Assembly along with the new year's budget by the Economic Planning Board also show that exports and imports will rise by 20 percent and 15-19.2 percent over this year to values of \$18.6 billion and \$22.2-23 billion, respectively.

This indicates that next year will see a trade deficit of \$3.6-4.4 billion, and an unemployment rise to 4.1 percent, slightly higher than this year's 3.9 percent.

All told, one can confirm once again the government's basic intention to give its first priority to sustained growth amid stability, which has been sought since the start of the year.

The government is prepared to go ahead with the current tight money policy which has been reiterated many times, little affected by the recent abrupt change in the political atmosphere caused by the death of the President.

One possible interpretation of this is that the new government that will soon be formed under the new President will push the established fundamental economic programs and policies.

One single possibility of change that has already become obvious is that the government will expand its investments in the social overhead sector such as construction of small houses for low-income people, light industry, mass transportation and medical facilities.

The projects for the welfare of ordinary people are expected to be pursued along with political development.

The indicators also show substantial flexibility in the execution of the projected programs, which reflects the uncertainty of internal and external economic conditions that may well be influenced by yet another increase in oil prices.

It is believed to be a universal view that overall economic policies will not change to any significant extent whoever may take them over, considering the various limitations posed by the present economic circumstances and the open economic structure of the nation.

With the nation's economy lacking natural resources and forced to provide more job opportunities and to meet the expanding demand created by the rise in per capita income, there is no alternative to economic development strategies that depend heavily on overseas markets.

It is really a great challenge to the nation's economy to attain harmony among three vital elements — price stabilization, improvement of the international balance of payments and economic growth.

To achieve this end, the government is called upon to seek moderate economic growth in parallel with stable prices by means of increased exports and ensuring smooth supply of essential commodities through expanded imports.

Thus the government should resort to developing sophisticated industries that have high potential for producing added value and employment.

In this context, sustained development of heavy and chemical industries, though it will need some partial corrections, is regarded as a "must."

One point that should also be mentioned here is that efforts to narrow the income gap between the people that has been resulted from the so far drastic emphasis on high economic growth, to encourage small businesses rather than big firms, and to discourage the government-inspired achievements in the field of construction will have to be made more positively than ever.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS--Seoul, 20 Nov--The government plans to complete its electrification projects next year with a total outlay of 5,548 million won (about 11 million dollars), according to the state-run Korea Electric Company (KEC) today. Under the plan, 9,000 housing units in rural areas and remote islands will be electrified next year, KEC sources said. With the government's investment of 10,551 million won (some 21 million dollars) earmarked this year, the state-run firm is now undertaking electrification works for 22,903 housing units in rural districts and remote islands, the sources explained. Between 1965 and 1978 the government poured a total of 92,573 million won (roughly 185 million dollars) into the electrification of 2,255,000 housing units across the country, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 20 Nov 79 SK]

OIL FIRM PROFITS--Seoul, 21 Nov--Three local oil firms yielded a net profit of 27,998 million won (some 56 million U.S. dollars) last year. This was revealed in a report of the energy-resources ministry submitted to the national assembly today. Of the total, 18,229 million won (about 36 million dollars) was netted by the Korea Oil Corporation (KOCO), a joint venture with Gulf Oil of the United States, 6,019 million won (roughly 12 million dollars) by Honam Oil Refinery Company, a joint venture with Caltex of the United States, and 3,750 million won (approximately 7.5 million dollars) by Kyong-in Energy Company, a joint venture with Union Oil of the United States, the report showed. During the first half of this year, KOCO netted a business profit of 186 million won (some 372,000 dollars) and Honam Oil Refinery Company scored a net profit of 2,438 million won (about 4.8 million dollars), while Kyong-in Energy Company suffered a deficit of 2,178 million won (roughly 4.3 million dollars), it was also reported. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0826 GMT 21 Nov 79 SK]

INVESTMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL POWER—The government will invest a total of 965,745 million won (equivalent to \$1,931,490,000) next year in electrical power sources development projects including the construction of the Nos. 9 and 10 atomic power plants, to improve the nation's power supply capability. The Korea Electric Co. (KECO), the state-run utility, said yesterday that under the project 23,980 million won (\$47,960,000) would be spent to construct the Nos. 9 and 10 atomic power plans each with a rated generating capacity of 900,000 kilowatts and a coal-burning power plant with a generating capacity of 10,000 kilowatts. The construction of the two nuclear plants is expected to start in April. Ground will also be broken next year for the construction of the Nos. 3 and 4 coal-burning power plants at Asan in South Chungchong Province, and a pumping-up power plant at Muju, North Cholla Province, which will cost 8,816 million won (\$16,384,000), the KECO said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Nov 79 p 7]

ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE--Seoul Dec 3 HAPDONG-KYODO--South Korea plans to seek a modest growth rate of 7 to 7.5 per cent in favor of the goal of economic stability next year in what is viewed here as a fundamental reorientation of its high growth policy pursued for the past 15 years. The projected rate is the lowest since the 1975 rate of 7.1 per cent and stands in sharp contrast with the annual average growth rate of 10 per cent for the past 15 years. It also compares with the projected growth target of 9 per cent for this year. The planned deceleration in the growth of the Gross National Product was necessitated by the prospect that an additional oil import cost of about 1.4 billion dollars envisaged for next year, combined with the anticipated slowdown in exports in the face of growing worldwide protectionism, would put further constraints on the balance of payments and would thus disturb the foundation of economic stability itself, according to the Government Economic Planning Board Monday. The government at the same time plans to continue to pursue the austerity programs next year, reining in the annual growth rate of the total money supply at about 20 per cent in order to combat inflation, while providing stimulus to the housing industry in order to absorb the unemployment to be generated by the reduced GNP growth rate. In line with this basic policy change, exports for next year is projected to grow by 16.1 per cent over this year to total dollar 18 billion while imports are envisaged to increase by 18 per cent to dollar 23 billion. [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 3 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MOSCOW TO ALLOW ROK OLYMPIC SUPPORTERS TO COME TO GAMES

SK300102 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0056 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (HAPTONG)--South Korea's plan to send a large-scale cheering party to the Moscow Olympiad has received an official endorsement from the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee (OCOG).

Pak Chong-kyu, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA), said Thursday his association received a telegram from the OCOG in which the Soviet Government tourism authorities informed that they were ready to sign an agreement on the sale of tours and tickets to Koreans who wish to attend the Moscow Olympics.

The Soviet telegram, relayed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), was received in Seoul Thursday, according to Pak who is also chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC).

Earlier this week, the KOC leader unfolded a plan to send a 1,000-strong Korean cheering group to Moscow on the occasion of the 1980 Olympic Games now due to be held between July 20 and August 3 in the Soviet capital.

Pak said the cheering party will be made up of representatives from all walks of life. Korean residents abroad will also be included.

Pak said the Korean Olympic squad to be dispatched to Moscow will comprise between 120 and 140 players, adding that a final decision on the size of the Korean Olympic team will be made by next May.

He said the Soviet officials in the telegram notified that formal invitations to the Moscow Olympic Games will be issued to all IOC member countries in the middle of coming January.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH PRC--Peking, 22 Nov (KYODO)--A ranking official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry says China has no intention at the moment to establish contact with South Korea following the death of President Pak Chong-hui. "If we do so, it will only make the situation on the Korean peninsula more complex and will offer a working place there to Moscow," the official was quoted as saying after a recent meeting with a Japanese visitor in Peking. He said the Soviet Union is attempting to increase its influence on the South as well as on the North by sending economic missions and groups of newspapermen to South Korea. "The Kremlin should refrain from making the situation more tense," said the official known as an architect of China's diplomacy. The official, who wanted not to be identified, said he does not think communist North Korea will advance into the South to exploit the current domestic crisis in South Korea. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 22 Nov 79 OW]

VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT--Seoul, 17 Nov (HAPTONG)--Visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait by economic ministers were under study by the government to fulfill the scheduled Middle East tour by the late President Pak Chong-hui. Pak was to make an official visit to the two Mideast nations early next month for talks on matters of common interest between Korea and them, an official at the foreign ministry said today. Since the two nations are not only oil producers but also have particular economic relations with Korea, it would be more than appropriate to send economic missions to there to inform them that Korea's basic policy remains unchanged despite the death of Pak. He said preparations were being made to send the economic ministers to the Middle East next month, adding detailed schedules for their visits will be soon consulted with the Mid-East nations. [Text] [SK170508 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 17 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KOREAN-FRG BUSINESS GROUPS PROMOTE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK280155 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (HAPTONG)--Korean and German business representatives agreed to enhance mutual cooperation, promote the joint participation in the energy development projects in the third countries. This was made known in a nine-point joint statement issued at the close of the third joint conference of the Germany-Korea and Korea-Germany economic cooperation committees in Seoul Tuesday afternoon.

In order to expand the two nations' exports and imports and to balance off the existing trade imbalance in disfavor of Germany, both sides agreed to exert their best in a manner beneficial to both nations, the joint statement said. In view of Korea's substantial industrial equipment requirements arising in the process of industrialization, the Korean delegation recommended that the German business community undertake positive marketing activities in Korea. In this connection, both delegations agreed that it would be desirable for the German business community to hold exhibitions and trade fairs in Korea to acquaint the Korean business counterparts with Germany's high quality machinery and equipment, it said.

Noting Korea's remarkable achievement in the third countries, especially in the Middle East and Africa, the two groups shared the opinion that experienced German engineering, consultant services, and sophisticated equipment, combined with Korea's skilled manpower and entrepreneurship could certainly contribute to enhancing the international competitiveness of both nations, it said. The secretariats of the two committees will closely review potential fields of cooperation it added.

The two sides also agreed to hold the fourth joint conference of the committees in Bonn, West Germany, in 1980, at a date convenient to both sides, it said.

Meanwhile, the Seoul meeting was attended by a 40-man Korean delegation led by Chairman Ku Tu-hoe of the Korean side committee, and a 14-man German team headed by Dr Kurt Hansen, chairman of the German-side committee.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXPANDED EUROPEAN, MIDEAST MARKETS--Seoul, Nov. 28 (HAPTONG)--South Korea has succeeded in diversifying overseas markets for Korean products from the United States and Japan to European and Middle East countries, according to an analysis of the Commerce-Industry Ministry today. The share of U.S. and Japanese markets in Korea's annual exports, which stood at 75.6 percent in 1970, dipped to 55.7 percent in 1975, 52.7 percent in 1978 and again to 52.5 percent in the first ten months of this year. The number of foreign countries importing from South Korea also increased from 104 in 1970 to 143 this year, the analysis showed. South Vietnam, the third largest importer of Korean products in 1970, had disappeared from the list of foreign countries importing from Korea, it pointed out. Instead, West Germany now ranks third with its import share from Korea standing at 5.4 percent, it disclosed. Both Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong, which were not included in the top ten importers in 1970, now emerge as the fourth and fifth with 4.5 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively, it showed. The import share of the top ten importing countries in Korea's total exports dropped from 85 percent in 1970 to 77.3 percent this year, thus indicating that South Korea is less dependent upon the United States and Japan in its merchandise exports, it added. [Text] [SK300340 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK]

TRADE WITH FRANCE--Seoul, 23 Nov--France has promised to drastically ease its imports restrictions on major Korean products. The French commitment was made at a meeting of Korean and French working-level trade officials held in Seoul Thursday as part of the first Korean-French working-level economic officials conference. At the meeting, the French side has pledged that the French government would drastically ease its import restrictions on such Korean products as radios, umbrellas, socks, fiber goods, sundry goods and exhibition items beginning next year. The French delegation also agreed to increase pants, shirts, synthetic fiber products and cotton textile goods. The French side gave a favorable response to the Korean bid to establish Korean corporations and business branches in France. Meanwhile, South Korea has suffered deficit with France sharply increased from \$44 million in 1977 to \$234 million last year, it was learned here. [Sentence as received]. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 23 Nov 79 SK]

TAIWAN-ROK ECONOMIC MEETING--Seoul, 22 Nov--The 12th joint meeting of the Korea-Nationalist China and Nationalist China-Korea Economic Cooperation Councils opened today in Taipei. The 2-day Taipei meeting is attended by some 120 representatives from the two countries. The meeting will discuss the establishment of a permanent body for mutual cooperation in the machinery industry, joint efforts to cope with the U.S. import restrictions on textile products, exchange of technical information on the manufacture of textile goods, and joint measures to cope with the oil crisis, informed sources here said. In his address at the Taipei meeting, President Chong Chu-yong of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) stressed that the two countries should develop their industrial structures into heavy and chemical industry-oriented industries, leaping from a take-off stage of economic growth in the 1960s and 1970s, it was reported here. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0044 GMT 22 Nov 79 SK]

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN ROK--Seoul Nov 24 OP-KYODO--Foreign investments approved for Korea this year amounted to 101 million U.S. dollars in 39 projects as of Nov. 15, just over the year's 100 million-dollar inducement goal. According to an economic planning board report, Japan contributed the largest share of investments--38.6 million dollars in 20 projects--followed by the United States (just over 30 million dollars in 10 projects), Europe (23.9 million dollars in six projects) and other areas (8.5 million dollars in three projects). Japan and the United States together accounted for 68 per cent of the foreign investments in Korea this year, compared with an average of 82 per cent in the early 1970s. The great majority of the foreign investments (75 per cent) went to the mining and manufacturing sector, and they have been shifting from labor-intensive areas to technology-intensive ones, and from light industries to heavy and chemical industries, board officials explained. The largest portion of the investments, 21.9 million dollars, went into electrical and electronics industries, followed by the machinery (21.7 million dollars) and chemicals (7.4 million dollars). Foreign investments in Korea since 1962 totaled 1.2 billion dollars in 885 projects as of Nov. 15, the report said. [Text] [Seoul KYODO in English, time not given, 24 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BACKGROUND OF YI SI-YONG

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German Nov 79 p 10

[Article by E.H.: "The Man in Bonn "]

[Text] He comes from a divided country, a country more brutally divided than Germany. Over there, nothing crosses the borders, the 38th parallel, no mail, no traffic, no telephone.

He looks very young; nonetheless See-yong Lee is military representative of Korea in Bonn, a genuine colonel attached to the general staff, even with war experience, although only 41 years of age. His is the classical career of the professional officer: cadet, Seoul Army Academy, highly decorated company commander during the Vietnam War of 1967-1968. He was promoted to colonel only shortly before his transfer to Bonn 2 years ago. His branch of the service is the infantry. This is his second visit to Germany. As guest officer he attended for 20 months the commander and staff officer training courses at Hammelburg and Munster. He speaks German fluently. Already at the Academy he had enrolled in his first language course because "everybody speaks English and I was particularly attracted to Germany." His family name Lee is so common that "a stone thrown in any direction in a Korean village will hit either a Kim or a Lee." The Korean embassy has Lees from His Excellency down to the press officer, not counting women, there are already five Lees with diplomatic passports. Lee has three sons (11, 9 and 6 years of age) who attend German schools, not the international school. Sports rank high in Colonel Lee's estimation. He is a black belt (3rd rank) of Korean taekwondo, a national variety of karate, also one of the compulsory courses at the Academy. He also plays tennis (less in Bonn) and is a passionate golfer (in Niederbachem). In winter, skating is very popular in Korea because the winters are cold with little precipitation. Every battalion has its own skating rink.

About 2 years ago, the Korean policy governing appointments to positions in foreign countries changed. Instead of providing concluding positions in foreign countries for the careers of distinguished officers, these positions are now filled with young colonels who will transmit their foreign experiences later when serving with the troops or as staff officers. The normal term of

duty for attaches is 3 years, to which under certain circumstances 1 year may be added. It is therefore understandable that Colonel Lee, a man so keenly interested in culture, uses his vacations-- a short 20 calendar days, since Korean staff officers have no union--for educational tours through Europe. He knows Italy down to Capri. That island in the Gulf of Naples has an enormous attraction for Koreans, and not at all due to the influence of Axel Munthe. The year before, he traversed Spain and France. Colonel Lee is also accredited to Denmark. To the question, why Korea in particular sent an infantryman, of all the branches of the service, to Bonn, Colonel Lee's reply is, that Korea regards the army of the federal defense forces as the predominant branch, and that Korea regards the Federal Republic as the most important country in Europe. After Colonel Lee and his family will have returned to Korea, perhaps next year, to take command of a brigade or a regiment (the brigade commander is also only the plan position of a colonel), he will remain a reader of the WEHRTECHNIK, because he finds in this magazine decisive information about his branch of the military service.

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CSO: 4403

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG EXPRESSES VIEWS ON ECONOMY, CHUCHE, REUNIFICATION

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Oct 79 pp 7-12

[Interview with President Kim Il-song by director of the Research and Planning Department of the Ministry of Internal Security and National Orientation of the People's Republic of Benin on 30 June 1979 in Pyongyang]

[Text]

Question: Mr. President, I have had the privilege of visiting your beautiful country on a number of occasions and meeting and talking with you. Now I am again on my visit to your lovely country in company with His Excellency Ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a special envoy of Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin and your personal friend.

Comrade President, will you please tell the Benin people about the importance you attach to the cooperation with Benin?

Answer: I am much pleased that you have visited our country again in company with the special envoy of President Mathieu Kerekou.

Your visit to our country is an expression of warm feelings of friendship cherished by the Benin people towards the Korean people and it will contribute to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Benin peoples is developing favourably amidst the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism in

defence of national sovereignty. Especially, after His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou's visit to our country in July 1976, the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Benin is developing on a new higher stage. Friendship visits and contacts between our two countries have increased and our two governments and peoples are giving

active support to each other and closely cooperating in many areas of the building of a new society.

The government and people of the People's Republic of Benin have given unflinching support to our people in their cause of national reunification. The Benin government is active in the UN and other international scenes in support of our stand. This gratifies us. Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Benin government and people for their active support and encouragement to our people in their just cause of national reunification.

The DPRK government and people extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Benin people who are energetically building a new society, bravely

frustrating the aggressive moves, subversion, and sabotage by imperialism and domestic reactionaries. The Korean people regard it as their internationalist duty to render hearty support and encouragement to the people of Benin in their struggle to build a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Benin reflect the common aspirations and interests of the two peoples fighting for independence. These relations are based on the spirit of mutual respect and genuine friendship.

Active political support and close economic and technical cooperation between our two countries make it possible to successfully solve various problems cropping up in safeguarding our revolutionary gains and national sovereignty and in building prosperous independent states. Promoting friendship and cooperation between Korea and Benin also contributes greatly to strengthening international solidarity and cooperation among the third world countries.

We greatly value the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Benin peoples. The government of our Republic will make every effort to develop these relations still further.

Question: In recent years an economic crisis has swept many countries. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, new industries have been built and progress made in other fields.

How do you build the economy in your country?

Answer: As you justly remarked, many countries are now suffering from the economic crisis. Because of an acute shortage of fuel and raw materials on a global scale in recent years, those countries which depend on imports are all undergoing great economic difficulties. An economic crisis in one country affects other countries in chain reaction.

Nevertheless, our country is immune from the effects of worldwide economic upheavals, and it is crisis-free. Our national economy is developing further still and production is steadily growing in all its fields including industry and agriculture. Our present general economic situation is very good.

Socialist construction in our country has been progressing smoothly unaffected by the global economic fluctuations because we have built a powerful independent national economy under the correct leadership of our Party.

When we started building a new society, we put forward the line of building an independent national economy and have striven ever since to carry it out. Of course, our people's struggle for an independent national economy was by no means easy; we had to overcome many difficulties and trials. But, under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance, our Party and people struggled dauntlessly and, at last, built an excellent independent national economy which is well rounded, equipped up-to-date, fed with our own raw materials, operated by our own cadres and techniques.

Today our economy produces everything necessary for socialist construction and the people's welfare and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any external factors. I think you have felt the might of our independent national economy yourself while looking around our country.

Our people are now carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan, a new magnificent programme of socialist economic construction. The central task of this plan is to make the national economy Juche-oriented and modernize and scientize it. This task is also derived from our Party's policy on the building of an independent national economy and aimed to strengthen it further.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan we intend to develop the metallurgical industry and all other branches of the national economy by using our own raw materials and

techniques so that it will better suit the conditions of our country. In other words, our fighting task is to increase the independence and Juche-character of the national economy. We are also striving to firmly equip all economic fields with up-to-date techniques and raise our science to the world heights.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is being carried out quite smoothly to our satisfaction. If we go on at this rate, I think, we will fulfil the plan far ahead of schedule. Then, our independent national economy will have grown stronger, and our country scaled a higher eminence.

Question: The Juche idea holds an important place in the world and is spread especially in the third world countries. Some intellectuals affirm that the Juche idea will become the philosophy of the third road for the third world. What do you think of this affirmation, Comrade President?

Answer: The present era is an era of independence when the oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as masters of the world and are carving out their destinies independently and creatively.

The world's people desire independent lives now. No one wants to be subjugated by another nor does he tolerate his right to independence trampled upon. Even some capitalist countries, to say nothing of the newly independent and the socialist countries, oppose imperialist and dominationist control and interference in their bid for independent lives.

Vast multitudes of people in the world who were long exploited and oppressed by the imperialists in the past are now advancing vigorously along the road to a new society under the banner of independence. At present, newly independent nations are valiantly struggling to consolidate their political independence, build an independent na-

tional economy and increase their own defence capabilities, despite many difficulties and trials. This proves that it is the trend of the times which no force can ever check that now the world's people want independence and advance towards independence.

Our Juche idea reflects this trend.

What is essential in the Juche idea is to establish Juche in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. Establishing Juche means having the attitude of masters towards the revolution and construction. In other words, it means discarding the idea of dependence on others and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so that one can always maintain the independent position of tackling one's own problems on one's own responsibility, and stick to the creative position of solving all problems of the revolution and construction in line with the interests of one's people and the actual conditions of one's country.

The independent and creative positions are embodied by the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence.

Political independence is the life and soul of a country and nation. Only when independence is maintained in politics is it possible to defend the prestige of the country and nation and to accelerate the revolution and construction.

Political independence must be guaranteed by an independent economy. An independent national economy is essential for the consolidation of political independence and national prosperity and for providing an affluent and happy life to the people.

An independent and sovereign state should always be self-reliant in national defence. Self-reliant defence is indispensable for safeguarding national independence and revolutionary gains against all forms of imperialist aggression and interference.

Guided by the Juche idea, our people thoroughly established Juche in all fields of the revolution and construction, with the result that a great victory has been won in the struggle for a new society. Our country, once a destitute and backward colony, has now turned into a powerful socialist state, politically independent, economically self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence. Our people's brilliant victory in the building of a new society is graphic proof of the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea.

Although the Juche idea is our own proposition based on the requirements of the Korean revolution and our people's experience, it has the sympathy of the people throughout the world because it reflects the trend of our time.

You said that the Juche idea is popular with the people of the third world. I think this is because the idea is in accord with their aspirations and needs, too.

What kind of idea a people will adhere to and which path they will follow will be decided by their own wishes. The Juche idea says that one is the master of one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. If the people of the third world carve out their path ahead independently with a high consciousness that they are the masters of their own destiny, they will surely have a bright future.

Question: Next summit conference of the non-aligned states will take place in Cuba. Your country will no doubt take part in it.

What do you expect from this conference?

Answer: As a dignified member of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will send a delegation to its sixth summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September this year. At the conference our delegation will strive to make it a success and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is the broadest international movement representing hundreds of millions of people and a large number of countries of the world and a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of our time. The common anti-imperialist struggle of the non-aligned nations for independence exerts great influence on the international situation and the process of revolutionary reformation of the world.

Scared at the growing influence of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists and dominationists are now turning their spearhead against this movement. In order to dislocate the movement, they are intensifying subversive activities and disrupting and mischief-making manoeuvres in all parts of the world, while contesting to win over non-aligned nations to their sphere of influence.

The present situation demands that the non-aligned countries defend the non-aligned movement against the attack of the imperialists and dominationists and struggle vigorously to develop this movement further.

All the non-aligned nations must strive to abide strictly by the principles of this movement and to materialize its lofty ideal. This is the only way to frustrate all obstructive acts of the imperialists and dominationists, and ensure the victorious advance of the movement and successfully build a new, free and prospering world.

The non-aligned countries must work energetically to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement. Unity is the source of invincible might of this movement and the decisive earnest of victory in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. United, we shall stand; divided, we shall fail.

The non-aligned nations must look out for the splitting and wedge-driving acts of the imperialists and dominationists and must not allow themselves to be fooled by their instigation and tricks into quarrelling among themselves. The non-aligned countries must

avoid going against the principles of the non-alignment and refrain from acts detrimental to their own unity. They should attach prime importance to unity in opposing the common enemy, subordinate everything to this and base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes between individual countries.

The non-aligned countries should not only unite politically but closely cooperate economically. These countries have rich natural resources and various good experiences gained in the course of creating a new life, as well as the inexhaustible creative power of the popular masses. If they further economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling one another's needs, they can build an independent national economy successfully and achieve the prosperity of the country and nation without help from great powers.

The non-aligned states should strive to establish a new international economic order. The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system and an unfair one advantageous to the imperialists only. As long as the old economic order is kept intact, the countries of the new-emerging forces cannot emerge from destitution nor can build an independent national economy successfully. The non-aligned states should fight in unity to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and to establish a new fair order in the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The non-aligned countries should fight to check and foil the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security. They should wage a vigorous struggle for withdrawal of all imperialist aggressive troops and military bases in foreign territories and for creation of peace zones and nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world. They must also strive to dissolve aggressive blocs and military alliances that present a constant menace to world peace and security.

The sixth summit will discuss the urgent problems facing the non-aligned movement at present.

We think that with an active participation of member states, the forthcoming conference will proceed in accord with the principles and ideal of the non-alignment and thus mark an important occasion for strengthening and developing this movement.

Question: At present the whole world is directing great attention to Korea and her reunification.

Do you think, Comrade President, that the Americans will give a free hand to the puppet clique of south Korea to negotiate for the reunification of Korea on the principles you have put forward?

Answer: Our people's struggle to reunify the country is a righteous struggle to materialize the common desire of the entire nation and to achieve national sovereignty; it is a just struggle to consolidate world peace and security. That is why this struggle enjoys strong support and encouragement from many friends the world over, and Korea's reunification has become a matter of great concern to all the justice- and peace-loving people of the world.

In their struggle for national reunification our Party and the government of our Republic have consistently pursued the policy of reunifying the country independently without foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the government of our Republic to find a peaceful solution to the reunification question through north-south negotiations, the door was opened for contact and dialogue between the two parts of Korea seven years ago and, at last, a historic North-South Joint Statement was published and talks started between the two authorities. But, owing to the south Korean authorities' perfidies and manoeuvres to divide the nation, the dialogue that had started

amid the expectation of the whole Korean people and the concern of the world's people came to a rupture without bearing fruit it should have borne.

The south Korean authorities also drove the newly arranged north-south negotiations to a stalemate this year. Our side had proposed for the north and the south to discontinue military activities and abuses and slanders against each other. But they carried out the largest military exercises ever held in south Korea, in coordination with US troops, and intensified their abuses and slanders against the northern half of the Republic. Even at the place of meeting they did not show any sincerity. The south Korean side created artificial obstacles to the negotiations on absurd pretexts. Meanwhile, they intensified fascist repression of the democrats and people of other sections in south Korea, who demand democracy and the country's reunification.

All this is another clear proof that the south Korean authorities are not in the least willing to make the dialogue a success and reunify the country. If the north-south dialogue is to open and bear fruit, both sides must have the willingness to reunify the nation. But the south Korean authorities are willing not to reunify the country but to divide it.

This attitude of theirs reflects that of the US. They are acting according to the US script. In an attempt to carry out their avowed policy of "two Koreas", the US is instigating the south Korean authorities to sidetrack the north-south dialogue so that it becomes a dialogue not for Korea's reunification but for its partition.

As far as the US keeps egging the south Korean authorities on to division in pursuance of its "two Koreas" policy, I think it is

hardly likely that there will take place real negotiations between the north and the south.

The US must desist from the "two Koreas" policy that runs counter to the Korean people's desire and to the trend of the times; it must stop instigating the south Korean authorities to carry on divisive manoeuvres. The US must completely withdraw its troops from south Korea, along with nuclear weapons and other military equipment.

If the US keeps its hands off south Korea and does not pursue the policy of hindering Korea's reunification, the north and south Koreans will be able to solve the reunification question peacefully through dialogues and negotiations on the principle of great national unity.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR AUGUST 1979

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during August 1979:

2 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Accelerate School Construction": States that, considering that education is one of the key problems on which hinges the success of the revolution and the fate of the nation and that the 11 year system of socialist education has been so well established through the party's policy on education, it is necessary that new schools be constructed since the new school year is about to begin with increasing numbers of new students; notes the urgent need for more capable communist revolutionaries endowed with deep learning and practical ability who are armed with Kim Il-song's ideology; calls for more and better quality schools to be built, an improvement in educational management, higher quality teachers, a mass movement to complete school construction before the new school year and timely production of school materials; exhorts the ministries and commissions in the Administration Council and other administrative and economic organs to provide steel, lumber, cement, plate glass, etc., for school construction; requests the local industries to produce local materials for school construction and deliver them to the construction sites; calls upon the Ministry of Railroads and Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation to organize and be responsible for concentrated transportation facilities for rapid transportation of school construction materials from the production sites to the construction sites; calls for mobilization of all forces possible and carrying out of a speed battle for school construction including municipal construction units, rural construction units, in order to complete school construction before the new school year begins.

3 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Cherish and Respect State and Society Property as Befits Masters": States that August and September are designated every year as the "Month For Cherishing and Respecting State and Cooperative Property" and that the functionaries in every unit of each sector are tasked with more beneficially using the common property of the country and the people to hasten production and construction; notes that all property of the state and society is the joint property of the people resulting from the sweat and labor of the people; notes that all tendencies to handle property negligently or render it useless should be eliminated and cherishing

and frugally managing the property of the state and society is a prerequisite for fulfilling this year's plan one month ahead of time and preparing a more autonomous and creative livelihood for the people; calls upon party members and workers to utilize more effectively and conserve even as much as one lump of coal, one gram of cement, one drop of oil, one grain of rice and one piece of iron, wholeheartedly observe the "month for cherishing and respecting state and cooperative property" as model communists; asks the functionaries and workers in all sectors to heed the instructions of Kim Il-song on conserving and cherishing state property by emulating the revolutionary spirit of the soldiers of the Korean Revolutionary Army and make more effective use of even one machine, one item of material, one piece of raw material; stresses factory and enterprise management according to the Taaan Work System to set up thorough economic management measures for running and maintaining machinery and materials, organize production from the initial work assignments to final processing without wastage; calls upon all factories, enterprises and cooperative farms to maintain order and system in auditing, recording and storing of materials, subsequent verification, validation of materials, accurate receipt and disbursement ledgers, and systematic methods of production and supply; exhorts economic guidance functionaries and enterprise functionaries to make a special effort to give guidance concerning effective and frugal utilization of state and society property, public buildings, theaters, movie houses, kindergartens, public buildings, theaters, movie houses, kindergartens, public service buildings, household dwellings, etc., and to conduct a mass movement to love and respect state and society property; calls upon all party organs and three revolutions teams to perform political work among the party members and workers so they will help the masses to participate in protective management of state and society property, heighten the role of labor groups and make this work a movement of all the people while including this work in the task of fulfilling this year's plan.

4 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Perform Business Management Well According to the Requirements of the Taaak Work System": Praises the Taaak Work System as the most excellent work system for strengthening the complex links among sectors in the national economy, improving economic management, properly performing scientific planning, production, technical guidance, equipment and manpower management and materials distribution for the purpose of fulfilling this year's plan one month ahead of time; notes that in order to fulfill this year's plan, all units must provide proper collective guidance and draw up a large scale program for achieving the plan for the second half of the year; calls upon responsible functionaries to study ways to rely on the strength of the masses by holding mass discussions to muster collective ingenuity to find ways to achieve this year's plan ahead of schedule; exhorts party organs to carry out political and propaganda work among the masses, guidance functionaries to give production guidance to normalize production in all units, solve materials supply problems, give proper technical work assignments and technical guidance, perform accurate calculations and evaluations and technical supervision over production operations so that equipment is run at full load from the first of the

month, the daily, fortnightly, monthly plans are exceeded, ample materials are provided, materials, fuel and power are conserved; urges all sectors of the national economy to establish criteria and regulations in management and operational activities; calls for the Administration Council commissions and ministries to expedite systematic, detailed planning and normalization of business management according to the Taaen Work System and the independent accounting system; urges all units to incorporate the independent accounting system, establish internal regulations in the enterprises, perform wrap-up evaluation and measurement operations.

8 Aug 69 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Conquer This Year's Steel Production Goal Ahead of Schedule": Notes that this year's plan can be achieved one month ahead of schedule if steel products are amply provided in conjunction with the present successes of the extractive, electric power and transportation industries; states that an arduous struggle is being conducted in the metals industry to accomplish this year's plan one month ahead of schedule in the sectors of the over-all national economy and that a similar struggle to produce steel products must be carried out; stresses the need to produce more modern machine tools, excavation equipment, trucks, tractors, etc., mechanize and automate production, establish stronger bases of raw materials, fuel and power; emphasizes that steel products play an important role in satisfying the transportation demand, advancing assembly dates and achieving a new production upswing in the metals industry; calls upon guidance functionaries to give priority to distribution of steel products for production and construction, plan economic organization activities on a broad scale, provide technical guidance, equipment management, materials provision, manpower organization, etc., to normalize production and construction at a high level, exceed the daily, monthly steel production quotas by item; urges iron and steel mills to expand their semi-automated, fully automated, industrial television processes, intensify collective cooperation among workers, technicians and functionaries, reduce consumption of electric power and coke, run metal equipment at full capacity and produce more materials and steel products with the manpower, equipment, materials and fuel on hand; calls for iron and steel mills to perform preventive maintenance of equipment, technical management, see to it that the masses are supplied with sufficient spare parts and adhere to technical specifications, norms and regulations; stresses the need to maximize usage of extraction, transportation and piping equipment with priority to mine stripping and drilling in ore and coal mines such as Musan, Unyul and Chaeryong mines and provide an ample supply of coal and other fuel; calls upon the Administration Council commissions and ministries guidance personnel to establish policies for affiliated factories and enterprises to produce more steel ingots, steel plates, fire-proof bricks, etc; exhorts steel mill workers, functionaries and technicians to set up strong steel alloy production bases and the Ministry of Machine Industry and Ministry of Railroads to produce and transport machine equipment on time as contracted and deliver the necessary materials, fuel and raw materials to the factories on time.

10 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Make Thorough Preparations For the Winter Fishing Season": Notes that winter fishing plays a major role in annual

fisheries production requiring, as before, vast manpower and material resources on the open sea especially during the present unreliable climatic conditions; emphasizes Kim Il-song's instructions on all-out efforts to catch fish as soon as the schools appear; exhorts all party members and workers in the fishery sector to repair their boats, mend the nets as quickly as possible, reinspect ships already mobilized for fishing operations, repair what they can and send those ships which they cannot repair to ship repair factories where the ships should be repaired right away with parts and materials procured ahead of time; urges material company functionaries to expedite provision of engines, steel, lumber, welding rods, carbide, etc. calls for the fisheries projects offices, cooperatives, cooperative farms, fishery work teams, and subsidiary fisheries work teams of factories and enterprises to inspect and repair their nets and fishing equipment, obtain more purse and trawler nets, fixed nets, lines, reels and hooks, etc, to enable them to catch fish as soon as the schools appear; emphasizes the necessity for overhauling school survey equipment, fish processing, drying and canning facilities; stresses that the provincial administration committees are to provide a lot of roping, paint, lines, etc, to the fishery sector and comfortable lodging for mobile fishing work teams; urges the Ministries of Metal Industry, Machine Industry and Building Materials Industry and appropriate commissions to provide parts, materials and machinery to the fisheries sector.

11 Aug 79 p 1 top: "The Withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces From South Korea Is the Urgent Demand of the Era": States that the month of anti-American common Struggle to make the U.S. armed forces withdraw from South Korea is being held world-wide from 25 June to 27 July in support of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea; notes that on this occasion, leaders and dignitaries of many nations of the world, progressive political parties, international groups and mass rally participants have sent many telegrams and letters to Kim Il-song and Korean social groups, and that gatherings, demonstrations, signature rallies, lectures, discussions, press interviews, photographic exhibitions, etc., were held in socialist countries, developing nations, nations in the nonaligned bloc, Japan, France and the U.S. and many resolutions, oaths of allegiance, appeals, etc., were formulated; states that several score of French Parliamentarians and nearly 100 mayors vehemently demanded that withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, many newspapers, press releases, radio and television programs devoted space and time to presenting the true situation of Korea and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea; stresses that the Korean people's struggle against outside interference, the two Koreas policy and war provocations and in favor of withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the peaceful independent reunification of Korea is aided by the support of world peoples for which they are truly grateful; states that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea will put an end to outside interference, will wipe out the root cause of war in the Far East and will serve as a condition for maintaining peace in Asia and in the world; criticizes the U.S. for trying to perpetuate South Korea as an armed camp, their colony, perpetuating the division of Korea through the two Koreas policy; criticizes President Carter for cancelling the withdrawal agreement, and serving as the manipulator behind the

scenes of the suppression of human rights in South Korea; states that the U.S. has outfitted South Korea with the latest armaments, formed numerous large scale mobile strike units for immediate use in the Korean peninsula, established the Joint Command with the South Korean military and held military exercises on Korean soil and in Korean waters thus increasing the danger of war rather than promoting peace; emphasizes that the present era is the age of peace and all countries and nations are opposed to subjugation and interference and are on the road to independence and autonomy; calls upon all the Korean people to struggle more forcefully to bring about the peaceful, independent reunification of Korea and join forces with the other countries in the world to bring about the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

13 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Normalize Production at a High Level": States that the party members and workers are presently engaged in fulfilling the plan for the second half of the year and should make every effort to normalize production from the first of the month; calls for the factories and enterprises to further normalize production from the first of the month; calls for the factories and enterprises to further normalize production so as to develop the economy at a higher speed, raise up the quality of products, adhere to planning regulations, perform monthly and quarterly evaluations of production as a matter of course as Kim Il-song has instructed; emphasizes the necessity for the workers and functionaries to begin to fulfill their quotas from the first of the month and strike a proper balance in fulfilling their quotas for every ten days, meeting deadlines while adhering to cooperative production regulations; exhorts the Administration Council commissions and ministries to give proper production guidance, ascertain the status of cooperative production, make certain that factories and enterprises adhere to their contract regulations and regularly perform proper wrap-up evaluations of cooperative commodities production while providing materials to the production and construction bases according to detailed plans; emphasizes the need for detailed materials distribution planning, timely delivery of materials according to specification following the Tae'an Work System, regular evaluation of consumption and conservation of materials; calls for timely delivery of materials already piling up in the production bases and railroad yards to the factories and enterprises following the three point transportation line with the same spirit as in wartime transportation; stresses the need to intensify participation in transportation work of all functionaries and workers from every sector to strengthen weak transportation links and place the railroads on a strong footing; exhorts economic administration functionaries to go among the producing masses, evaluate all situations and exercise direction accordingly; calls upon functionaries in state planning commissions and local planning commissions to implement the party line of systematic and detailed planning, mobilize production reserves and capacities; calls upon coal and ore mine functionaries to establish wind and water damage preventive measures to assure normal production under stormy conditions; asks all economic guidance functionaries to see to it that all equipment is run at full load, that all workers operate their equipment according to technical specifications and norms and perform periodic inspection, maintenance and repair.

14 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Continue to Give Priority To The Extractive Industry": Stresses the importance of giving priority to the extractive industry in fulfilling this year's plan; points out that the manufacturing industry is very powerful with tremendous production reserves but to continue to achieve production breakthroughs in the steel, chemical, and building materials sectors, processing machinery must be run at full load and the extractive industries must provide an ample supply of fuel, raw materials, coal and ore to the production bases; emphasizes that efforts must be concentrated on rebuilding and enlarging the Anju District and Northern Area District coal mines, developing numerous small coal and ore mines such as the Musan and Komdok mines to produce more iron ore and non-ferrous metals; emphasizes drilling and stripping in the extractive industry according to the principle of a 5-5 ratio of manpower allocation to coal and ore extraction operations in the mines, introducing high speed extractive equipment, performing technical control and equipment management, raising the rate of equipment utilization, adhering thoroughly to technical assignments in extractive and stripping operations, enlarging and modernizing equipment, mechanizing mine shaft operations; exhorts state and economic organ functionaries to introduce much more machine equipment and materials into the mines according to the party requirement of concentrating investment in the extractive industry; calls upon the mining commission and all coal and ore mines to set up their own machinery production and repair bases, enlarge and speed up operations and produce much more good quality extraction equipment, small tools and spare parts; urges the guidance functionaries to be familiar with all facets of the production process, meet changing production conditions with flexible provisional measures and give technical guidance in the cooperative production process.

15 Aug 79 p 1 middle: "Let Us Promote the Cause of National Unification With the United Might of the Whole Nation": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 161, 17 Aug 79, pp D1-4: ["NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Liberation Anniversary"].

16 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Prepare For the Harvest Ahead of Time": States that the whole country has become a cooperative plain with an unprecedented bumper harvest due to the scientific farming efforts of the farmers and helpers who followed Kim Il-song's militant tasking which he gave in his New Year Address and his speech at the National Agricultural Convention; emphasizes prior preparation for timely reaping, threshing and storing the grain and prior preventive measures for damage from hail, frost, birds and rodents; urges the functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector to fulfill their responsibilities as keepers of the country's granary, the party organs and three revolutions team members in the rural economic sector to be thoroughly familiar with Kim Il-song's instructions on harvest preparations, explain them to the functionaries and farm workers, perform vigorous political work and working with people, arouse the masses to action in preparing for the harvest; stresses the need for inspecting, repairing and overhauling harvesters, threshers, threshing and drying areas, storehouses as soon as possible; calls for the cooperative farms to formulate

manpower organization plans, equipment repairs, work site preparations, rice bag procurement, etc.; stresses the need for modern granaries, corn bins, fertilizer storerooms, modern farm implements and machinery; urges all farm guidance organs and cooperative farms to calculate the haulage needed, make ample transportation facilities available, deliver necessary materials and equipment on time, manufacture many tractors, trucks, trailers, etc, conduct proper repair operations to prevent any hindrance to harvesting operations; exhorts the machine industrial sector to provide threshing combines and mobile threshers to send to the farms; asks the appropriate industries to provide the necessary cement, lumber, steel, sacks, rope, etc., to the harvesting sites.

17 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Proceed to Give Battle Direction Through Practical Example": Urges the guidance functionaries to become vanguards who lead the masses through their own example since it is through the functionaries that party members and workers learn the will of the party and perform their revolutionary duties; warns guidance functionaries against hesitating or not proceeding forward in their vast revolutionary tasks, or falling behind developments but to give decisive guidance without backsliding or stagnation; notes that the guidance functionaries are the command personnel in the revolution who are to devote themselves entirely to accomplishing the revolutionary tasks the party has given them; urges the functionaries to seek out reserves for increased production and conservation, establish measures to fulfill their quotas per day, month and quarter by giving example through their own actions even by travelling down to railroad stations, riding locomotives, etc, themselves; cautions the functionaries against passing the buck and misunderstanding their work status; urges the functionaries to work closely with the workers, perform planning, project organization, materials distribution, wrap-up reporting, etc, with close attention to party policy; requests the functionaries to perform political work with vim and vigor, attracting the masses through their own example, recognizing that the workers look up to them during difficult projects as they did during the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare period; exhorts the functionaries to seek out what is lacking and make what is missing so as to fulfill their quotas from the beginning of the month.

18 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Successfully Accomplish Our Fertilizer Production Assignments During the New Fertilization Season": Notes the importance of chemical fertilizer in producing a bumper crop and the necessity for a greater production and distribution of the right kind of fertilizer to the proper crops according to scientific methods of distribution so as to demonstrate the superiority of chuche farming methodology; calls for all those engaged in the production of fertilizer to begin their production right away to attain their grain production goals for next year with absolute fidelity to the party and revolution while overcoming all obstacles; emphasizes the necessity for timely inspection, overhauling of equipment, familiarity with operation of their equipment according to technical specifications and thereby produce much more chemical fertilizer of better quality; urges the functionaries in the fertilizer production sector to set

up a system for work assignments to assure that all equipment including hot and cold equipment, high-pressure and high speed machinery, etc. are in good repair, spare parts amply provided when needed and that the struggle to implement the party's rural economic chemicalization policy is carried out; urges the mines to emphasize stripping and excavation to provide more limestone, plaster, iron sulfide, etc; asks the chemical industrial sector to produce sulfuric acid, benzoil, chemical reagents, etc, and the transportation sector to carry out concentrated transportation, containerized and trailerized transportation; encourages the guidance functionaries to go among the masses and perform political guidance work, technical guidance, equipment management, materials distribution, manpower organization, etc, to ready an ample supply of fertilizer for the new farming year.

20 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Economizing Is Nothing But Increasing Production": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 164, 22 Aug 79 pp D2-4: "NODONG SINMUN Calls For Increasing Production by Economizing"].

21 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Winterize Quickly": Urges all sectors and units to winterize quickly to prevent damage from inclement winter weather, operate their equipment at full capacity and thereby fulfill next year's broad plan in the third year of the Second Seven-Year Plan; calls upon all functionaries and workers in every sector to heed the instructions of Kim Il-song on preparing for winter by mobilizing resources in the face of the untoward effect of the cold front which could bring heavy snows, fierce winds, etc, to continue carrying out their assignments in production and construction in the spirit of masters of the revolution; calls for all functionaries, workers and three revolutions team members, party units and organs, to explain Kim Il-song's instructions on winterization so that the functionaries and workers do not become complacent and think that there is still a lot of time before the onslaught of winter but wage the "speed battle" and expedite winterization; stresses the necessity of preparing sufficient supplies of raw materials, fuel and processed materials as well as equipment maintenance in order to normalize production; calls upon factories and enterprises to calculate the amount of raw materials and fuel they will need over the winter and get what they need as soon as possible as well as securing reserves to assure continuous production over the winter, provide heating facilities, repair boilers, etc, inspect and repair electric facilities, etc; urges the ore and coal mining functionaries and workers to realize the importance of providing enough coal and ore to achieve this year's and next year's plan, remove stripping capable of freezing, overhaul roads and rails, excavation and drilling equipment, conveyor belts, other transportation facilities and finish up other work before the cold weather hits; calls upon the transportation sector to ship materials and fuel now piling up at the factories and enterprises to the appropriate organizations, enterprises and processors, carry out a vigorous "campaign to exceed the 5.18 accident-free on-time operation" of the railroads and make preparations for winter; urges the construction sector to finish construction which must be completed before the onset of winter, the rural

management sector and the personal services sector to turn their attention to winter preparations and the commercial sector to provide sufficient window and door weatherizing material, oiled floor paper, cement, glass, etc.

24 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Direct Production Organization Well": Notes the importance of proper production organization and direction in normalizing production and making optimum use of the workers' ingenuity and zeal to achieve a new upswing in production, utilize materials, equipment and manpower effectively and achieve success in the battle to complete this year's national economic plan one month ahead of schedule; states that when the functionaries become better versed in economic organization and production direction they are able to utilize the hidden production reserves, solve the strain on production facilities, achieve steel production quotas and more quickly realize the modernization of the national economy scientifically in the chuche mold; urges the functionaries to devote more interest in organizing and planning production, become more acquainted with the production process, plan programs in detail, make accurate calculations of the production situation and requirements and establish the means of providing the necessary fuel and materials for increased production; calls upon the functionaries to perform accurate assessments of the production situation, establish flexible measures accordingly to normalize and standardize production work according to comprehensive assessment and analysis; emphasizes political work on the part of the functionaries to arouse the ideology and develop the technology of the workers to achieve their targets on schedule; calls upon the economic guidance functionaries to perform their responsibilities of organizing and directing production, to instill a desire to work among the workers, find new reserves for increased production and settle all problems they meet on a grand scale; calls for the functionaries in all units to perform transportation organization, systematic planning, business management and be more familiar with their production assignments and the over-all production process.

25 Aug 79 p 1 top with border: "The Just Cause of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Is Victorious and Invincible": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 168, 28 Aug 79, pp D12-15: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

27 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Run the Light Industrial Factories At Full Capacity": Stresses that the light industry must produce more consumer goods of good quality to satisfy the demand of the workers for household goods and consumer products as already indicated by the instructions of Kim Il-song to produce more and widely diversified consumer goods; points out that there are many central light industrial factories and local industrial factories in operation which possess tremendous latent reserves and which should be run at full capacity to produce diversified consumer goods including shoes, cloth and textile goods, foodstuffs to contribute to raising the standard of living of the people; calls upon the functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector to recognize their awesome responsibilities to run their factories at full capacity according to the instructions of Kim Il-song at the 17th Plenum of the Fifth Central

Committee, in his New Year Address and in the instructions he gave on many subsequent occasions; emphasizes the need for periodic equipment maintenance, management policy enhancement, increased production by article according to technical specifications, timely delivery of raw and processed materials, fuel, etc. to the factories where they will be used sparingly to produce more consumer goods; notes that the functionaries should emphasize mobilization of local raw materials in the production process, utilize locally grown crops, livestock, refuse, etc. in production; emphasizes the role played by the chemical industry in the production of vinalon, synthetic fiber, silk, caustic soda, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, etc. and by the metals industry in the production of steel and the mining and forestry industries to provide coal and wood to the local manufacturing industry; calls upon the guidance functionaries not to be complacent in past successes but to continue to provide production organization, give technical guidance, equipment management, materials distribution, manpower organization, etc., and see to it that all equipment is run at full capacity to maintain the production of consumer goods at a high level; urges the party organs and three revolutions team members to inform the party members and workers of the party policy on running equipment at full capacity so as to provide the people with more consumer goods of even better quality.

29 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve Materials Distribution Work": Notes the important role of materials distribution in accomplishing this year's plan one month ahead of schedule, demonstrating the superiority of the Taaen Work System in normalizing production according to regulations and specifications as determined by good business management and eventually achieving the goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan; calls upon the materials sales company functionaries, as the direct suppliers of materials to the factories and enterprises, to cooperate with the functionaries in the production processes at factories and enterprises and provide materials to the production elements on time in accordance with Kim Il-song's instructions with which they must be thoroughly familiar; calls for the factories and enterprises to carefully store materials without wastage; notes the importance of the Administration Council ministries and commissions in elevating the role of materials sales companies and overseeing the company functionaries' distribution work; stresses the need for the functionaries in the materials distribution sector to supply materials on a priority basis to the extractive, metallurgical, rail transportation and light industries and other important construction projects in the national economy; calls upon the functionaries in planning organs including the state planning organizations and materials distribution functionaries to bear in mind the party line on detailed planning for materials distribution and see to it that materials are supplied to meet demand down to the most minute detail according to regulations and specifications; urges all economic guidance personnel to assure a high level of production by maintaining a steady supply of material on time according to contract and technical specifications, evaluate the status of materials utilization and consumption and adherence to regulations by the factories and enterprises, rectify errors, lower the unit consumption by conservation and produce more raw and processed materials; exhorts the functionaries in the railroad

transportation sector to perform effective transportation organization so raw materials such as coal and iron are provided quickly to the production elements as determined in the decisions of the 18th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee.

31 Aug 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Correctly Formulate the Plan for the Next Year": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 175, 7 Sep 79, pp D11-13: "Editorial Urges Correct Formulation of Economic Plan"].

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CSG: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH PLENUM HELD

SK091405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] The 20th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY] was held in Pyongyang from 1 to 3 December. Participating in the plenary meeting were responsible functionaries and regular and alternate members of the Central Committee of the league; functionaries of the league from provinces, cities, counties, plants, enterprises and colleges; and functionaries from the domain of extra curricular activities at schools.

The meeting discussed the task of LSWY organizations to improve and strengthen work with students and school children.

At the meeting Chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY Chi Chae-yong made a report, and many people participated in discussion. Referring to the achievements attained by LSWY organizations in the past in their work with students and school children, they said that, as a result, students and school children, loving study and enjoying group life and labor, have developed themselves into a reliable chuche-type new generation which is well prepared intellectually, morally and physically. They said emphatically that the noble communist-type ethos displayed among members of the new generation, who, graduating from high schools and middle schools, have advanced to various sectors of the people's economy, especially among members of youth work teams, who have gone in groups to the socialist rural areas, affords abundant evidence of the past achievements in the work with students and school children.

The meeting urged LSWY organizations and functionaries at all levels to assist students and school children in correctly developing their chuche-oriented revolutionary view by deepening indoctrination among them so as to develop a sense of faithfulness among them, in thinking and acting in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea with an awareness that they are members of the reserve unit of the revolution and in carrying out study and activities as members of the Young Pioneers.

The meeting said that, considering the fact that students and school children have experienced neither exploitation and oppression by landowners and capitalists nor the trial of revolutionary struggles, it is very important to strengthen revolutionary and class indoctrination among them. The meeting then emphatically said that indoctrination work should be carried out effectively to let them correctly understand how our people have come to enjoy happiness today, to hate imperialism, landowners and the capitalist class, and to ardently love the socialist system of our country.

The meeting adopted a decision. [not further described]

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NOVEMBER 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] The November issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Let Us Thoroughly Enforce the Socialist Labor Law.....Kim Il-song

To Brilliantly Succeed and Develop the Revolutionary Tradition Is A
Fundamental Guarantee For Accomplishing Our Revolutionary Task

Party Work Is A Creative Interpersonal Work.....Kim In-hwan

To Serve as the Vanguard Is A Party Member's Basic Duty.....Chong Nak-son

Grasping the Whole and [Identify'ng] the Key Element.....Kim Kwang-su

Party Spirit and Working Class Spirit are the Decisive
Elements in Guaranteeing the Results of Educational Work.....Sin Kil-su

To Be Good at Interpersonal Work and Political Work Is An
Important Mission for Labor Administration Functionaries.....Chon Yong-sik

Internal Reserves of the People's Economy Are A Constant
Key to Socialist Economic Development.....Ch'oe Chae-kuk

South Korean Economy Is A Servile Economy Wholly Dependent
On Monopolistic Capitals of the U.S. and Japan.....Pak Tong-kun

The Aggressive Nature of the Scheming For the U.S.-
Japan-South Korea Triple Military Alliance.....Ho Hon

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SCIENTIFIC FARMING PRODUCES GOOD HARVEST THIS YEAR

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 13 Oct 79 p 5

[Article: "Heretofore Unprecedentedly Rich Crop Visits Korea"]

[Excerpts] Korea's agricultural production has been on the steady increase. Now the achievement of the 10 million ton grain production goal envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) is placed on the order of the day.

This year, too, our countryside is visited by a bumper harvest.

According to this year's crop estimate, it is expected that in many countries of South Hwanghae Province along the West Sea grain output in each country will reach its all-time record with a figure of 30,000 more tons of grain than in the previously most productive year. In many cooperative farms in these counties it will be more than 10,000 tons and the average per hectare rice yield 10-11 tons in many other farms of this province.

In the Changsan Cooperative Farm in Yongchon county in the northern area along the West Sea, the average per-hectare rice output will be over 1.5 tons and maize over 3 tons higher than the year of an all-time high. All crops including potato in the northern highlands and rice in the coastal areas along the East Sea are also very good.

This year, too, in Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year Address and speech made at the National Congress of Agriculture, he showed the way for our agricultural development and toured through the country to direct cooperative farms on the spot, telling what measures should be taken to increase grain output.

The response to his teachings was immediate, and agricultural workers throughout the country made every effort to apply the chuche method of farming in all branches of agricultural production.

The vagaries caused by the cold front had considerable effect on Korea's weather conditions this year, too. However, measures were taken to restrict all possible consequences. Meticulous preparations including cold beds for rice seedlings were made in the last fall before the soil was frozen.

These measures made it possible to sow rice seeds in cold beds in proper time as required by the technical regulations and grow rice seedlings healthily by managing the seed beds on a scientific basis.

The planting of maize-seedlings in humus soil was done also in accordance with the demand of the chuche method of farming. Thus, the transplanting of maize and rice seedlings was concluded in all geographical regions at the most productive time. This was a major factor accounting for a bumper crop this year.

In every farm a scientifically substantiated system of fertilizer application was established to suit the peculiarities of soil and crops and to have a good assortment of fertilizers applied. The introduction of scientific watering in rice fields resulted in insulation from cold weather damage and damage by high temperature.

Thanks to the Party's policy that calls for helping the countryside materially and technically, rural areas were amply provided with fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, farm machinery of different types, pumping facilities and other farm equipment.

The supply of nitrogeous fertilizer this year was 24.4 per cent higher than last year and that of phosphorous and potassic fertilizers showed a sharp increase. Especially, there was a rapid increase in the supply of various kinds of micronutrient fertilizer.

In the first half of the year 1978 alone, large numbers of pumping machines, motors and transformers made their way to the countryside; the project of Lake Unpa's waterways, with a total length of 71,600 metres was undertaken; and construction work on pumping stations and other facilities involving 600 objects to impound water in reservoirs was carried out.

The capacity of reservoirs for agricultural irrigation increased every year. Last year it showed an increase of 10 per cent as against the previous year.

At present the number of reservoirs of agricultural use amounts to about 1,500.

This means our irrigation system has been expanded from flat areas to intermediate and mountainous areas.

As of April this year, the volume of water storage increased by 84 per cent as compared with the same 1978 period. This played a big part in completing the transplanting of maize and rice seedlings in proper time and increasing grain yields.

Now that chuche orientation, modernization and scientification of agriculture have been promoted, a great deal of attention has been devoted to raising the level of planning in all branches of agriculture in conformity with the requirement of the present development.

Extensive improvements in the organizational leadership of agricultural production have been made in line with this.

All this good performance for agricultural development has provided a solid foundation for reaching the high target of grain set for this year.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES FARM YOUTH WORK TEAMS FOR RICH CROPS

SK032320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Our country again reaped rich crops this year.

The young people of the countryside have played a big role in boosting agricultural production every year, successfully combating abnormal weather which continues in Korea.

A large number of rural youths have formed youth sub-work teams or youth work teams to devote their youthful wisdom and zeal to the growth of agricultural production.

The members of the youth sub-work team of the Yoldusamchon cooperative farm, Sukchon County, harvested an average of 9.5 tons of rice per hectare this year from former tideland reclaimed a few years ago, and the young people of the Sowon cooperative farm, Byoksong County, topped the peak year by an average of more than 4 tons in per hectare paddy rice harvest this year.

The members of the youth sub-work team of the Sokchi cooperative farm, Onchon County, gathered in 11.3 tons of paddy rice from each hectare this year.

Youths of Unha-ri, Yangdok County, turned into fertile soil a lean land which had hardly produced 1 ton per hectare. There they reaped 7.2 tons of maize last year and 11.2 tons this year per hectare on an average, striking the people with wonders.

The young people of the Samchon-up cooperative farm, Samchon County, and the Kosan cooperative farm in Manpo harvested 8.8 tons of maize on an average and 13 tons at maximum per hectare this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently sent letters and gifts imbued with love to all the youth sub-work team members of cooperative farms in Pyongwon County, the members of the youth sub-work team of the

Yoldusamchon cooperative farm in Sukchon County and the members of many other youth sub-work teams and youth work teams, highly appreciating their feats in contributing to the growth of agricultural production by struggling devotedly, upholding the chuche-based farming method of the party.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FARMERS GET YEAR-END SHARES IN GRAIN, CASH DISTRIBUTION

At Farm No 7

SK301550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting for year-end account settlement and income distribution was held on the farm No. 7 recently, at which an average of 11.7 tons of grain and a large amount of cash were distributed to each household.

This year the agricultural working people there reaped more than 9.7 tons of rice per hectare on an average and increased the per hectare yield of maize by 1.5 tons as against last year by meeting the requirements of the chuche-based farming method.

They sowed vegetables as the after-crop of maize and harvested 120 tons of cabbages and 60 tons of radish from each hectare.

Thus the farm fulfilled at 108 per cent this year's plan for grain output set far higher than the peak year. It also carried out its plans at 110 per cent in meat, 134 per cent in vegetables and 108 per cent in industrial crops.

Farmers In Sa Chun and I Dong Kun received respectively 340 straw-bags of grain and farmer Chang Yong-hwan 320 straw-bags plus a large amount of cash.

The livelihood of the farmers is improving day by day in our country where bumper crops are reaped every year.

Cooperative Distributes Income

SK031114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--An average of 9.4 tons of grain and a large amount of cash were shared out some time ago to each member household on the major cooperative farm in Popdong County, Kangwon Province, which is located at the foot of Mt. Masik.

Some member households received over 30 tons of grain plus a large amount of money.

This year the farm did farming well in accordance with the requirements of the chuche-based farming method, thereby carrying out the grain production plan at 120 per cent and surpassing other agricultural production indices set under the state plan.

The per hectare maize yield is greater than that of the peak year. Harvest was bountiful in fruits, vegetables and industrial crops, too, and meat output also showed a marked increase.

Foreign Diplomats Watch Distribution

SK301116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys and correspondents of various countries in Pyongyang on November 29 visited the Yongnim cooperative farm in Mundok County to watch the year-end account settlement and income distribution there.

Hearing a report and speeches summing up proud achievements made in this years farming, the guests warmly congratulated the farmers upon their successes.

An average of 12.5 tons of grain and a large amount of cash were shared out to each member household at the meeting.

The guests shared the farmers joy over bumper harvest, dancing together with them.

Then they were shown round houses, nursery and shop of the farm.

They were entertained to a luncheon arranged by the farm.

Speaking on zeal of the guests, Soviet Ambassador G. A. Kriulin said: The successes registered by the farmers here prove the deep attention directed by the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government to the rural economy and vividly show the superiority of the socialist rural economy system.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has turned into a socialist state with a developed agriculture, he noted, and stressed: With the realization of irrigation, mechanization and chemicalization and the introduction of the advanced farming method, the agricultural working people reap a high and stable harvest year after year.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REPORTED IN SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS

SK291818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1805 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--Capital construction of vast scale is making a successful progress in Korea.

The construction of a high-pressure polyethylene factory and an orlon factory was brought to a successful conclusion recently in the wake of the urea fertiliser factory at the Youth Chemical Complex, a new chemical industrial giant which holds an important place in the fulfilment of the Second 7-Year Plan in our country.

This year, too, our country has built many industrial establishments. The Pyongsong synthetic leather factory was commissioned and the Taedong-kang television factory has made its appearance.

A number of objects of the Taean Heavy-Machine Complex have been commissioned and several shops of the Yongsong machine plant and the August 8 factory have been built.

The construction period of major objects is constantly shortened in our country through intensive construction.

The expansion project of the Musan mine and the construction of a revolving kiln at the Tanchon magnesia factory are near completion and their commissioning is at hand. The construction of the Hoeryong kraft paper mill, the expansion project of the Aoji chemical factory and the construction of silos at Nampo port have also entered the finishing stage.

And the construction of the cold rolling mill of the Kimchaek iron and steel works, the Taedong-kang power station, the November 18 paper mill and the second-stage project of the Ponghwa chemical factory are going on at fast speed.

Meanwhile, the construction of the modern Pyongyang maternity hospital and bathing centre is being hastened at the last stage and new streets and residential quarters are taking shape in Pyongyang and other cities and rural districts.

Our country completed 2,941 construction objects in the industrial domain alone last year.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CEMENT OUTPUT INCREASED IN FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1979

SK011512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The General Bureau of Cement Industry of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry markedly increased the cement output in the first ten months of the year as against the same period last year.

This year our country has energetically endeavoured to increase the production capacity of cement.

The capacity of the existing cement factories such as the Komusan and Haeju cement factories is continuously boosted, while the construction of a new one is being vigorously accelerated.

Our cement industry fully meets the demand for cement in capital construction which is progressing on a vast scale.

The cement industry which is rapidly developing on the basis of the inexhaustible home raw material resources produced 4 million tons of cement in 1970 to surpass the level of the developed industrial states in per capita output.

During the Six-Year Plan Period (1971-1976), the production capacity of cement topped the 8 million ton mark.

And its output last year was 32 per cent above the 1977 figure.

Korean cement is popular on the world market for its good quality.

Our country will produce 12-13 million tons of cement in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ANOTHER BELT CONVEYOR--The first project for a dip belt conveyer was completed at the Yongyang Mine, one of Korea's leading magnesite producing centres. This conveyer system stretches hundreds of metres from the underground hewing faces to the sites for coarse crushing above the surface. The line with a conveyance capacity of millions of tons is now handled by ten workers or so including three operators and repairmen. It is playing a big role in turning out more high-grade ores. [Text] [Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Nov 79 p 79]

AUTOMATIC UNLOADER--The Ship Operation and Heavy Machine Repair Factory under the North Pyongan Provincial Tideland Combined Construction Office built several highly efficient boats with dumping device to multiply efficiency in stone haulage. This automatic unloader with oil-pressure dumping device enables two workers to finish stone unloading operation in a little while, the operation which took eight workers two hours formerly. The boat used before could carry on transport only two times at high tide, but the new unloader can do it five to six times and easily at that. At present the said office conducts with these boats the transport of nearly half of stones needed for embankment project. In order to transport all stones necessary for tideland reclamation with automatic unloaders within this year, it is continuously stepping up shipbuilding. [Text] [Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Nov 79 p 72]

KOREAN CREDIT FUNCTIONARIES--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on December 4 received the delegation of functionaries of the Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by Yi Pom-nak, deputy section chief of the Economic Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. [Text] [SK050420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 5 Dec 79 SK]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang 28 Nov (KCNA)--A government economic delegation of our country headed by Kang Chong-yun left here Tuesday by plane for the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned and GDR ambassador to our country Dietrich Jarck. [Text] [SK280418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK]

INCOME DISTRIBUTION--Pyongyang 7 Dec (KCNA)--The Tongpung cooperative farm in Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province, which scored a signal success in farming on the eastern coast last year, again reaped rich crops this year and summed up the years farming some time ago. An average of 817 tons of grain and 3,700 won of money were shared out to each member household. This year the cooperative farm raised per hectare yield by an average of 1.2 tons in rice and 1.8 [words indistinct] above that of the peak year. It overshot the state plan for this year by 9 percent in grain, 5.4 percent in vegetables, 2.6 percent in meat and 7 percent in cocoons. Farmer Chong Pyong-song's family received 300 strawbags of rice and thousands of won in cash. [Text] [SK071727 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Dec 79 SK]

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTIONS--Pyongyang 7 Dec (KCNA)--The independent chemical industry of Korea which has been developed in a many-sided way is making a positive contribution to the acceleration of the chemicalization of the national economy and the betterment of the peoples lives. This year the state made more investments in this domain than last year to fully secure chemical fibres, synthetic resin, basic chemicals and other raw materials of the light industry. As a result, the high-pressure polyethylene factory and the orlon factory were commissioned at the [word indistinct] chemical complex. The second-stage construction of the Ponghwa chemical factory, the construction or expansion of the Aoji chemical factory, the Hoeryong kraft paper factory and an airtight carbide kiln at the February 8 vinylon complex and many other construction and expansion projects have been forcefully pushed ahead this year. The sulphur and caustic sod production bases of the Sinuiju chemical fibre mill and the sulphur production base of the Chongjin chemical fibre mill have been built to further strengthen the independence of the fibre industry. The yearly plans have been fulfilled at many factories and enterprises under the Ministry of Chemical Industry including the Hungnam fertilizer complex, the Pyongyang reagent factory, the Kangso chemical factory, the Songchongang chemical factory, the Yonpaek saltern, the saltern construction office and the salt-making machine repair plant. [Text] [SK071730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 79 SK]

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIA, ROMANIA--Pyongyang 11 Dec (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Municipal Friendship Delegation headed by Kang Chung-han returned to Pyongyang on December 10 by air from its visit to Bulgaria and Romania. It was met at the airport by personages concerned Wang Kyong-hak and Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador, and Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador, to Korea. [Text] [SK110010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK]

HUNGARIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)--Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador to our country, arranged a cocktail party and a film show yesterday at the embassy on the occasion of the Hungarian Press Day. Invited there were O Kyu-tae and other personages concerned, newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the cocktail party. The attendants saw Hungarian documentary films. [Text] [SK062304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 6 Dec 79 SK]

PARTY DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Choe Chin-song left Pyongyang on November 27 by air for a visit to Bulgaria. It was seen off at the airport by personage concerned Hyon Chun-kuk and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK280424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK]

GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA)--Linden Forbes Simpson Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on November 28 met DPRK ambassador to his country Yi Chun-ok, according to a report. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards extended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He said that the Guyanese Government and people would continue to support the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by the great leader. He expressed the belief that the great Korean people would surely reunify the country in a peaceful way without foreign interference. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK080440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Dec 79 SK]

MESSAGE TO ANGOLA--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tan on December 1 sent a message of solidarity to Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the Peoples Republic of Angola. He said he heard news that the South African racists continue invading the Angolan territory to kill guiltless people and commit subversive activities. The armed invasion incessantly perpetrated by the South African racists is a wanton violation of the sovereignty of the Peoples Republic of Angola and an open challenge to the entire African people, he remarked. He, authorized by the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, strongly denounced the aggressive acts of the South African racists against Angola and voiced full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the government and people of the Peoples Republic of Angola to defend the national independence and the country's security. He took the opportunity of giving assurances that the Korean people would fight hand in hand with the Angolan people in the common struggle against imperialism in the future, too. [Text] [SK020938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK]

MEETING WITH TOGOLESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, on November 29 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop on a visit to Togo, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Speaking of his impressions of Korea, the president said that the Togolese People's Rally and people and himself deeply respect and revere His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader. The Togolese president stressed his unconditional support to the policy of non-alignment and policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK030340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Dec 79 SK]

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORT TO JAPAN--Tokyo Nov 29 KYODO--While South Korea and Taiwan remained top suppliers of steel to Japan, the world's top steel exporter, in January-September this year, Greece, Spain, Romania and North Korea became new suppliers to this country in the same period, it was revealed Thursday. That is the result of stepped-up import efforts by the Japanese Government, according to the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). In January-September 1978, there were no steel imports from Greece, Spain, Romania and North Korea. In terms of hot-rolled strips, Romania was the top supplier. Imports from Finland, North Korea and Czechoslovakia, all new supply sources, soared. [Excerpts] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 29 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

NEWSPAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK PUBLICATION

SK041659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 4 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Some Immediate Tasks Arising in Socialist Economic Construction," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made public this historic work at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on December 4, 1959.

It prescribes fundamental problems and tasks on which a working party should keep a tight hold in the guidance of socialist economic construction, which were indicated by the great leader.

In his work the great leader taught that the realistic and active plans based on an exact assessment of the objective conditions and one's own strength should be worked out and gave most correct answers to questions of principle arising in the planning work, notes the article of NODONG SINMUN.

It stresses:

The idea of the great leader on working out a realistic and mobilizing plan is a principle of planning based on a scientific analysis of the nature of the system of socialist economy which develops in a planned and balanced way and the building of socialism and communism and a guiding compass firmly guaranteeing the planned and balanced nature of the national economy and the normalisation of production and its steady development.

In the work the great leader expounded that one should correctly grasp the main link in the chain of all work and concentrate efforts on it and that the ideological consciousness of man is of decisive significance in raising labour productivity, the article notes, and continues:

The question of the decisive role of man in enhancing labour productivity propounded by him is a unique idea proceeding from the fundamental principles of the chuche idea.

He also expounded in the work the question of establishing the revolutionary habits of unconditionally carrying out the decisions and instructions of the party to hasten socialist economic construction and concrete tasks for improving the economic organizer's function of the people's power organs in compliance with the demand of the new circumstances after the establishment of the socialist system and for radically improving the party work to meet the demand of the developing reality.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently brought out a new book "A Great Man" in English, Russian, and French which had been published by the Taeyang Publishing House. This book carries stories about the outstanding art of leadership, extraordinary talent and boundless love for the people possessed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The book consisting of ten chapters such as "True Patriotism," "The Worship of People," "Great Commander," and "Simplicity and Modesty" recounts more than one hundred stories including "A Pledge to the Homeland," "The General Shortens the Distance," "Crossing the Amnok-kang on a Sheet of Paper," "An Experimental Farm in His Home," "On His Sixtieth Birthday," and "The General's Meal." [Text] [SK301558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENCE DAY OF BARBADOS—Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--In an article dedicated to the 13th anniversary of the independence of Barbados, MINJU CHOSON November 30 points to many successes scored by the people of Barbados in their struggle for building their own national economy and national culture and defending the country's sovereignty after the independence. The Korean people, it says, sincerely rejoice over the successes made by her people. Touching upon the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Barbados, the signed article says: The Korean people who value their friendship with the people of Barbados will bend big efforts to develop friendship and cooperation with them in the future too. [Text] [SK301508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

KIM SANG-YON AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR HIS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 3 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Early on the morning of August 16, 1962 Sang-yon and the research staff were honoured with the visit of the great leader to their experimental plot.

When the respected and beloved leader got to the experimental plot, Sang-yon said to him: "This is a variety we've cultivated by the new method, upholding your instruction."

The great leader bent himself and passed his hand over plants swaying in the wind. He pushed in those plants which drooped their heads toward the road and straightened those whose stalks were bent.

While looking round the plot, he spoke about the new variety and asked him what name he gave it. To this question, he answered that he did not yet give a name to the crop.

The respected and beloved leader was in deep thought for a while and, affectionately looking at him, proposed that the newly-cultivated variety should be called "Variety Sangryon" after Comrade Kim Sang-yon.

This trust and affection that were bestowed upon him was the highest estimation that a people's scientist could enjoy.

Many years elapsed since then.

With the country prospering daily, the great leader was always occupied with the vast undertaking for the Party and state.

But, he did never forget Kim Sang-yon, showing him warm care in every way.

Whenever he convened a meeting to discuss about the agricultural problem, he invited him to it. When starting out on a trip for on-the-spot guidance in the rural areas, he went in company with Sang-yon, explaining to him the state of affairs in the sites of production and showing him the future direction of research and its method.

For the research work of an ordinary scientist, the great leader grudged no funds in providing him with the latest research facilities, experimental stations and hothouses.

On October 7 when the whole country was in high delight with the heretofore unprecedented bumper harvest brought about by the wise guidance of the great leader who devotes his all to the welfare of the people, he chaired an important meeting held in Pyongyang, attended by many officials of national and local bodies.

Kim Sang-yon was honoured with an invitation from him to attend the meeting.

Amidst enthusiastic cheers, the great leader appeared in the meeting hall. He began his speech by informing the assemblage of a happy news about the recent scientific achievements. Then he explained to them the great successes achieved by Comrade Paek Sol-hui, researcher of the Botanical Institute of Academy of Sciences. His praise also went to Comrade Kim Sang-yon.

Comrade Kim Sang-yon, he said, is a man boundlessly faithful to the Party. The great leader continued: Kim Sang-yon was charged from the Party with a task of breeding a new variety and succeeded in obtaining a new one from "Variety Sangryon" through his protracted research work and experiments. This variety was extensively introduced this year and proved its superiority.

Comrade Kim Sang-yon is a man who is valued by our Party, he said. The great leader highly praised him, saying that he carried out his research without the slightest vacillation even in the severest adversity, keeping the trust of the Party in his mind, and made a great contribution to increasing our agricultural production.

Recalling that he had already been invested with "Prize of Kim Il-song" and doctorate, the great leader proposed to confer the title of Labour Hero upon him.

The moment, there arose thunderous applause throughout the hall.

Kim Sang-yon mounted the stage of honour and the entire assemblage extended warm congratulations to him.

The great leader personally pinned Gold Medal on his breast.

It was an expression of the immensely benevolent and graceful care of the fatherly leader who leads our people to take the road of revolution and perform heroic exploits in struggle and makes hidden patriots who made contributions to the Party and revolution known to the public.

Driven by great emotions Comrade Kim Sang-yon shed silent tears. A firm resolve was born in his heart, the resolve to devote his life solely to the leader, Party and the country.

Thanks to the heroes of this sort whose number is increasing under the warm care of the great leader, our Party is becoming powerful and our homeland mighty.

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